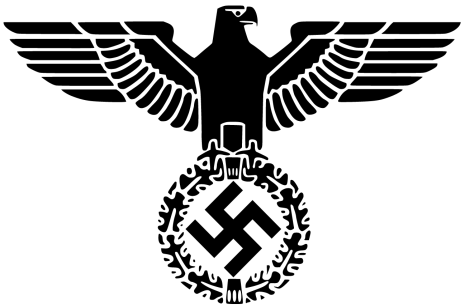
Organisationsbuch der NSDAP.



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Zeichenerklärung

Reichsleiter

Hauptdienstleiter

Gauleiter

Stellv. Gauleiter

Kreisleiter

Ortsgruppen- bzw. Stützpunktleiter

Zellenleiter

Blockleiter

Hauptamt

Amt bzw. Hauptabteilung

Beauftragter bzw. Fachberater

Hauptstelle bzw. Abteilung

Stelle bzw. Unterabteilung

Sachbearbeiter

N 50

Reichsleitung

Gauleitung

Kreisleitung

Ortsgruppe

Stützpunkt

Zelle

Block

Gliederung

Angeschlossener Verband bzw. betreute Organisation

Sonstige Dienststellen

N 50

Memorandum from the Führer

The 24th of February is always, and rightly so, a day of vivid memories for us. On this date and from this very hall began the Movement's amazing march to victory, which bore it to the helm of the Reich, to leadership of the nation and its destiny. This day is a great day for me too. Surely, it is seldom that a political leader can stand before the same band of followers that hailed his first great public appearance twenty-one years before, and repeat the same program. Seldom can a man proclaim the same doctrines and put them into practice for twenty-one years without at any time having had to relinquish a single part of his original program. In 1920, when we met for the first time in this hall, many of you must have asked yourselves: "Dear me, a new party, another new party! Why do we want a new party? Don't we have enough parties?" If the new movement had been or had intended to be nothing but a continuation of the old parties or an addition to existing parties, such an objection would indeed have been justified. There were certainly more than enough parties in those days. But, after all, our movement was something quite different from all the existing and incipient parties of the time. It was a movement that declared for the first time and from the very outset that it had no intention of representing the definite, clearly outlined interests of individual classes. It did not stand for town or farm. It did not represent Catholic or Protestant interests; nor did it represent individual sections of the country. This was a movement which was definitely centered upon the concept of the German people. It was not a class party, sworn to uphold the right or the left, attempting to divide the nation, but one which from its very beginning had no thought for anything but the German people as a whole. Thus began a heroic struggle, opposed at its inception by nearly all. Nevertheless, the essential objects of the movement embraced the decisive element. Its clear and unambiguous aim did not allow the movement to become the tool of definite and limited individual interests, but raised it above all special obligations to the particular obligation of serving the German nation in its entirety, of safeguarding its interests regardless of momentary dissensions or confused thoughts. Thus, today, after 21 years, I again stand before you. In those days, we were in the middle of a great collapse; Versailles oppressed us all heavily. With heavy hearts individuals throughout the entire German Reich began to try to find a way out of this profound misery. There were many different views as to the reasons for the collapse. Political mistakes of the most serious kind had undoubtedly been made, not during the war years but many years before. It had been apparent that a storm was brewing. Certain warmongers throughout the world-the very ones who are doing the same thing today-were mobilizing the whole of Europe against Germany. Although favorable opportunities of opposing these warmongers-and, moreover, of opposing them in good time-had presented themselves, the German government of that time proved a political failure. At the beginning of the Great War, too, the political leadership in both internal and external affairs was as clumsy as possible and, from the psychological point of view, utterly wrong. However, in one particular sphere no reproach could be leveled against them: They had not wanted the war. On the contrary, had they wanted the war they would certainly have prepared for it differently, and they would have chosen a more favorable time for it. No, their greatest crime-if a mistake can be called thus-was that, although they knew that war was inevitable, they failed to act at the decisive hour and, consequently, at a more propitious time. Military mistakes were made too-many military mistakes. Yet despite all this, one fact remains: the German soldier, unconquered, defied his enemies for over four years.

- February 24th, 1941

Introduction by Ernst Kaltenburg

Authors Note and Handbook Preamble

Welcome, to the most comprehensive and detailed handbook explaining the organizational structure and roles of the National Socilaist German Workers Party. It is important to note that the Party brought order and stability throughout the German Reich after the traitorous and defunct Weimar Republic. The entire structure was designed to give the German people a stable and effective form of governance to carry out the most important state and local duties, as well as trained officials that will manage their respective areas in a responsible, and effective manner.

This Party Handbook, the Organization Book of the N.S.D.A.P, is designed to examine and explain the various affiliated party organizations, such as the Schutzstaffel, Sturmabteilung, and the Völkischer Beobachter. It shall also cover the various political leaders, the structures of a Reichsleitung, Gauleitung, Kreisleitung, Ortsgruppe and Blockleitung. It is essential that all party officials know of this relevant and important information to ensure that they effectively carry out their duties to the best of their abilities. As party members we are obligated to follow the will of our Fuhrer and those officials that he sets to lead for us. We are reminded daily of the solemn duty towards the German people which we must always uphold and never fail.

There is no greater duty towards the Reich, except the brave soldiers of the Deutsches Wehrmacht that we are always at the forefront of the workings of the state and carrying out essential and important business which is crucial to the war effort. I hope that as you read this carefully prepared handbook that you always are mindful of your important duties which you are expected to always uphold and never diverge from.

Lang lebe Deutschland
Heil Hitler!

Abschnitt 1:

Foundations of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei and it's History

Early Years

Foundations of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei and it's History

The origins of the National Socialist German Workers' Party dates back to the early 1920's. The Party was founded and first led by Anton Drexler on the 24th of February 1920. In 1921, Adolf Hitler replaced Drexler as Party Chairman, which position was then reorganized into the title of 'Fuhrer' which held supreme authority over the party, it's operations and organizations. The Party emerged from the German nationalist, populist Freikorps paramilitary culture, which fought against the communist uprisings in post-World War I. Drexler followed the views of militant nationalists of the day, such as opposing the Treaty of Versailles, having antisemetic, anti-monarchist and anti marxist views, as well as believing in the superiority of Germans who were part of the Aryan Race. The NSDAP started off as the DAP, which was the German Workers Party, started off with no fewer than 60 members. Once it reformed into the current party, our Fuhrer blossomed it's numbers to over millions, which is a testament to his genius as an orator and the leader of our Party. After the Beer Hall Putsch, Adolf Hitler wrote Mein Kampf which is now the Bible of National Socialism and the book that we abide by. After many years of electioneering, through methods never seen before, planes, recorded speeches, the National Socialist German Workers' Party had the largest majority in the Reichstag in 1932, and subsequently, Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany on the 30th of January 1933. A table of the election results are shown below.

May 1924 Elections	1,918,300	32/472
December 1924 Elections	907,300	14/493
May 1928 Elections	810,100	12/491
September 1930 Elections	6,409,600	107/577
July 1932 Elections	13,745,00	230/608
November 1932 Elections	11,737,000	196/584
March 1933 Elections	17,277,180	288/647

Reichstag Fire

Foundations of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei and it's History

The Reichstag fire occurred four weeks after Adolf Hitler became chancellor. It was an arson attack and an assault on the German people by the Dutch council communist, Marinus van der Lubbe who was the perpetrator. The first report of the attack happened shortly after 21:00 when the Berlin authorities were informed. Four hours after the fire had started, Van Der Lubbe and four other communists were immediately arrested. The perpetrators showed no sign of remorse and then were executed by guillotine after trial. During the fire, Chancellor Hitler recommended the Reichstag Fire Decree suspending civil liberties in order to repel the Soviet invasion of the country by the attack on the Reichstag. A copy of the text has been included here. Also, Chancellor Hitler arrived at the scene after having lunch with Joseph Goebelles at his apartment in Berlin. They both left in a car and attended the scene as the Reichstag was aflame. They were both met with Prussian Minister Hermann Goring, who told him: 'This is Communist outrage! One of the Communist culprits has been arrested. Hitler called the fire a 'sign from God' and immediately condemned the attack by the Communists. After the fire, the Communist Party of Germany was banned as well as their leaders arrested and removed. The German people should be grateful as well as outraged at this atack. This gives credence to the powers exercised by the new German Reich in the pursuit of Lebensraum and protection of the German people. The Reichstag fire marked the end of the failed Weimar Republic and it's debauchery and false promises to the German people. The Fuhrer has removed the shackles from the economy, the state and the people to achieve new records, to prosper and to finally live in a Golden Age where Germany removes the taint of the First World War and emerges as the most powerful nation in Europe and the true and rightful defenders of Europe from Communism and their degenerate ideology.

Abschnitt 2:

Organizations of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei

History of the Schutzstaffel

The history of the Schutzstaffel can be traced back from the very first days of the National Socilaist German Workers Party. Starting off as hall security (Saal-Schutze) to provide security and order for meetings within the great city of Munich. The same year, in 1923, a body-guard unit called the Stabswache (Staff Guard) led originally by Juliius Schreck and Joseph Berchtold. It was later renamed to the Shoßtrupp (Shock Troop) in May 1923. After the Beer Hall Putsch in 1923, our Fuhrer abolished the Shoßtrupp and ordered the creation of the Schutzkommando (Protection Command) which was given the task of providing security to himself and members of the NSDAP during speeches and events. The Schutzkommando was then later expanded into a national organization and successfully named the Sturmstaffel (Storm Squadron) then later to the present name of the Schutzstaffel (Protection Squad, SS). It was officially inaugurated on the 9th November 1925 on the second anniversary of the Beer Hall Putsch.

Early Formation of the Schutzstaffel

In January 1929, the Führer appointed Heinrich Himmler the Reichsführer-SS (Reich Leader SS) to head the newly formed national organization. Throughout the years the newly appointed Reichsführer-SS expanded the Schutzstaffel into an elite force that rivals even the most elite forces within the Reich and Europe. Within the first year, the SS was expanded by 3.000 members and by the end of 1933, the SS membership soared to 209,000.

Reich National Security Apparatus

On 17th June 1936, Reichsführer-SS was named Chef der Deutschen Polizei which meant that all police forces throughout the Reich were united under the umbrella of the Schutzstaffel, later the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA) which is currently led by the SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Polizei and was created on the 27th September 1939 to consolidate the security apparatus.

Amt I: <u>Administration and Legal</u>

The Administration and Legal Office is responsible for drafting any legislation required for the Schutzstaffel as well as the legality if it's activities. It's also responsible for the general administration operations of the Reich Security Main Office.

Amt II: <u>Ideological Investigation</u>

The Ideological Investigation Office was responsible for focusing on groups that were harmful to the state and investigating their activities.

Amt III: <u>Inland-SD</u>

The Sicherheitsdienst (SD) was the intelligence agency of both the SS and the NSDAP and was responsible for ensuring the maintenance and integrity of the National Security of the German Reich within and outside of its borders.

Amt IV: SiPo

The SiPo is the official secret police of the German Reich and is primarily responsible for ensuring the safety of the state and government apparatus.

Amt V: <u>KriPo</u>

The (KriPo) is responsible for the investigation of criminal activity within the state, such as robberies or murders and would routinely work work the Orpo on gathering information/scanning a crime scene.

Amt VI: <u>Ausland-SD</u>

Ausland-SD was the foreign intelligence service of the RSHA which would be primarily responsible for counterintelligence and the investigation of other countries.

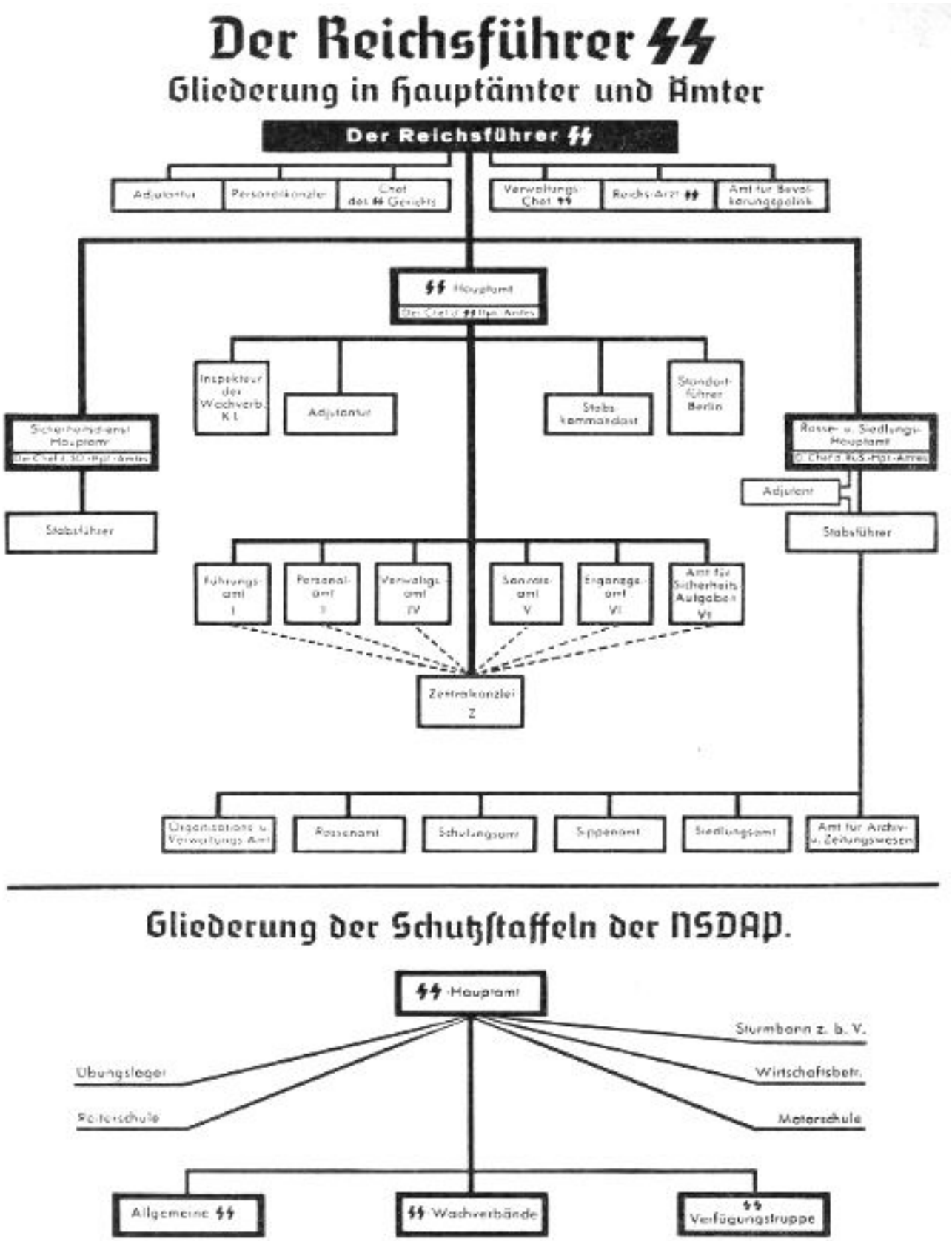
Amt VII: <u>Ideological Research and Evaluation</u>

The Ideological Research and Evaluation Office was responsible for reviewing any actions that were poisoning the state, such as Jewry which could be harmful to the German State.

The creation of the RSHA represented the formalization, at the top level of the SS, the expansion of the German State and National Security apparatus on the 27th September 1939 following the

appointment of Heinrich Himmler to the Chief of German Police - the formation of the RSHA represented the growth and the determination to keep the German people from harm or threats.

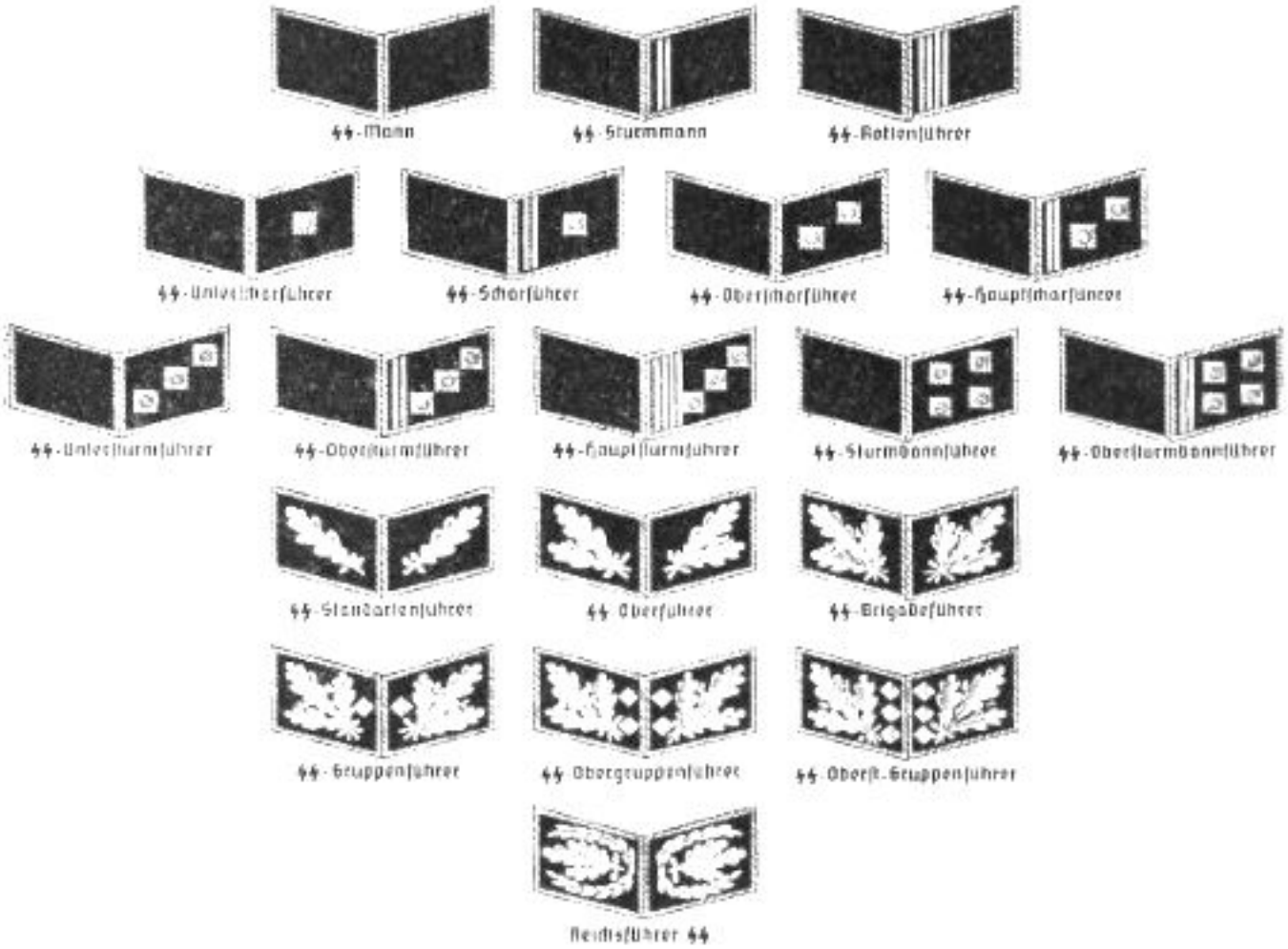
The SS-Hauptamt and the Allgemeine-SS



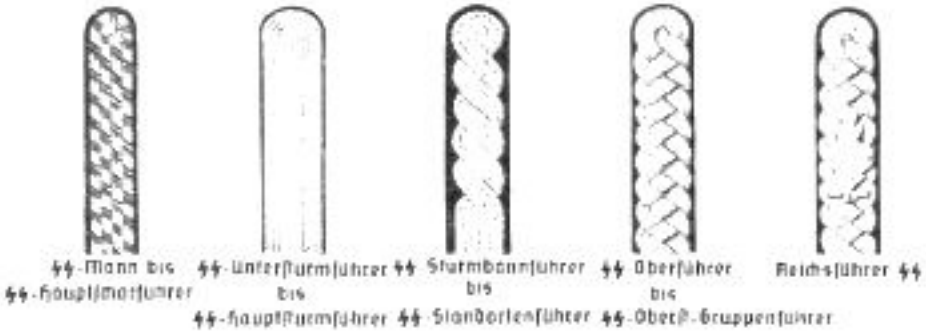
A **handbook** explaining the main offices of the SS is inserted into this handbook. The RSHA is not included in this secondary handbook as it is detailed on Page 15.

H. Himmler.

Dienstrangabzeichen der Allg. SS



Schulterklappen



Paradeanzug der SS.-Verfüg.-Truppe
Scharführer

Dienstanzug. Mantel
Oberführer, Amtschef

Dienstanzug der Waffen-SS
SS-Rottenführer

Schwarzer Dienstenzug der Waffen-SS
SS-Scharführer

Ärmelstreifen der Schutzstaffeln

Zusatz-Ärmelstreifen für Traditionsstandarte

Stab Reichsführer SS.

Stab SS.-Hauptamt

Stab Sicherheits-Hauptamt

Angehörige des Sicherheitsdienstes tragen eine Ärmelraute mit der Bezeichnung „SD"

Stab Rasse- u. Siedlungs-Hauptamt

Reichsführer SS., Hauptamtschefs u. Amtschefs der 3 SS.-Hauptämter

Hauptabteilungsleiter im Stab des Reichsführers SS u. der 3 Hauptämter

Abteilungsleiter im Stab des Reichsführers SS. u. der 3 Hauptämter

Referenten im Stab des Reichsführers SS. u. der 3 Hauptämter

Ehrenwinkel für alte Kämpfer

Armwinkel **für ehem. Polizei- u. Wehrmachts-Angehörige, die unmittelbar in die SS. übergetreten sind**

Leibstandarte SS. „Adolf Hitler"

Führerkoppel

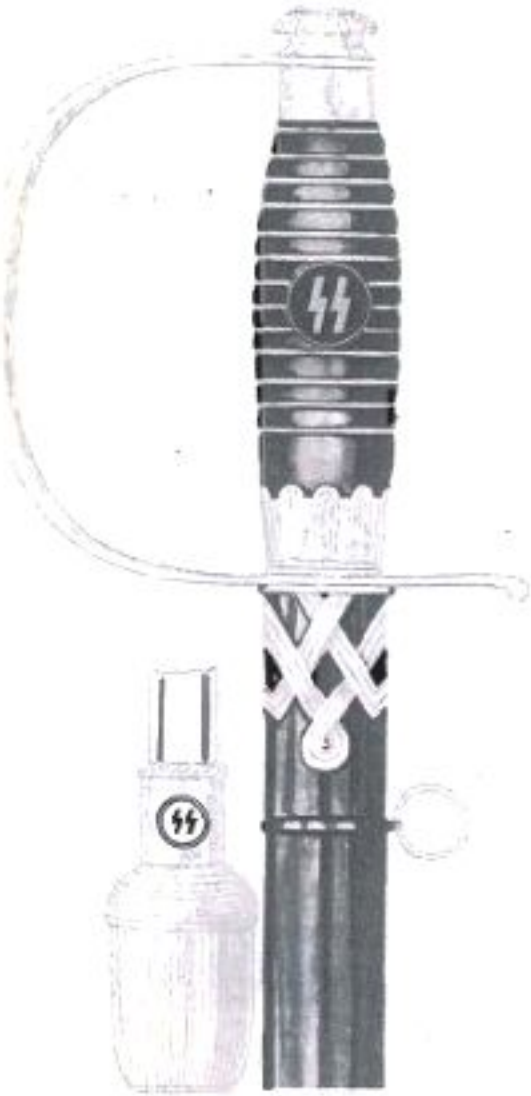
Koppel für Mannschaften und Unterführer

Totenkopf der SS.-Dienstmütze

Hoheitsabzeichen der SS.-Dienstmütze

SS.-Zivilabzeichen

Totenkopfring



Degen und Portepee

Dienstdolch 1933
wird nur in der Dolchtragtasche getragen

SS.-Dolch 1936
mit Gehänge

Stander

Reichsführer SS

Hauptamtschef

Amtschef

SS-Oberabschnitt

SS-Standarte

SS-Abschnitt

SS-Sturmbann

Kraftwagen-
u. Fahrradwimpel

Kraftwagen- und Fahrrad-
wimpel für fördernde

Die Sturmabteilungen der NSDAP.

Die SA.

Creation of the Sturmabeiteilung

The Sturmabteilung was created as the paramilitary wing of the National Socilaist German Workers Party. In the early days the Sturmabteilung was used as hall security and brunt force against communist and enemies of the Party which miserably tried to disrupt what was being said. The nickname of the Sturmabteilung was the 'Brown Shirts' or Braunhemden due to the colour of their shirts, similar to the Black Shirts of Italy. Many of those within the Sturmabteilung believed in the soialist promise of National Socialism. They expected the regime to take more radical and wide ranging economy action, such as breaking up estates and the aristocracy. By the time the Fuhrer obtained national power in January 1933, SA membership skyrocketed to 2,000,00 members, which was twenty times as large as the number of Troops and offices as the former Reichswehr.

Changing of the Sturmabteilung and Current Role

The Sturmabteilung changed considerably after a treasonous coup was found to have been existing between Ernst Rohm and members of the top SA Leadership. Once the situation had been remedied the SA reduced in size and many of it's men began to fill the SS and other affiliated NSDAP organizations. On January 30th, 1934, Ernst Rohm and other high-ranking SA leaders were detained and sentenced to death on the charges of High Treason against the German Reich. After this situation had passed, the SA continued to operate, under the leadership of Viktor Lutze and within a year it's membership decreased more than 40%. The current role of the Sturmabteilung within Gau-Berlin particularly is to guard high party offices as well as officials if necessary. It is led by the SA-Fuhrer (SA Leader) which assumes total control of the SA situated within the Gau. The SA ranks follow SS ranks, however

Structure of the Sturmbeiteilung

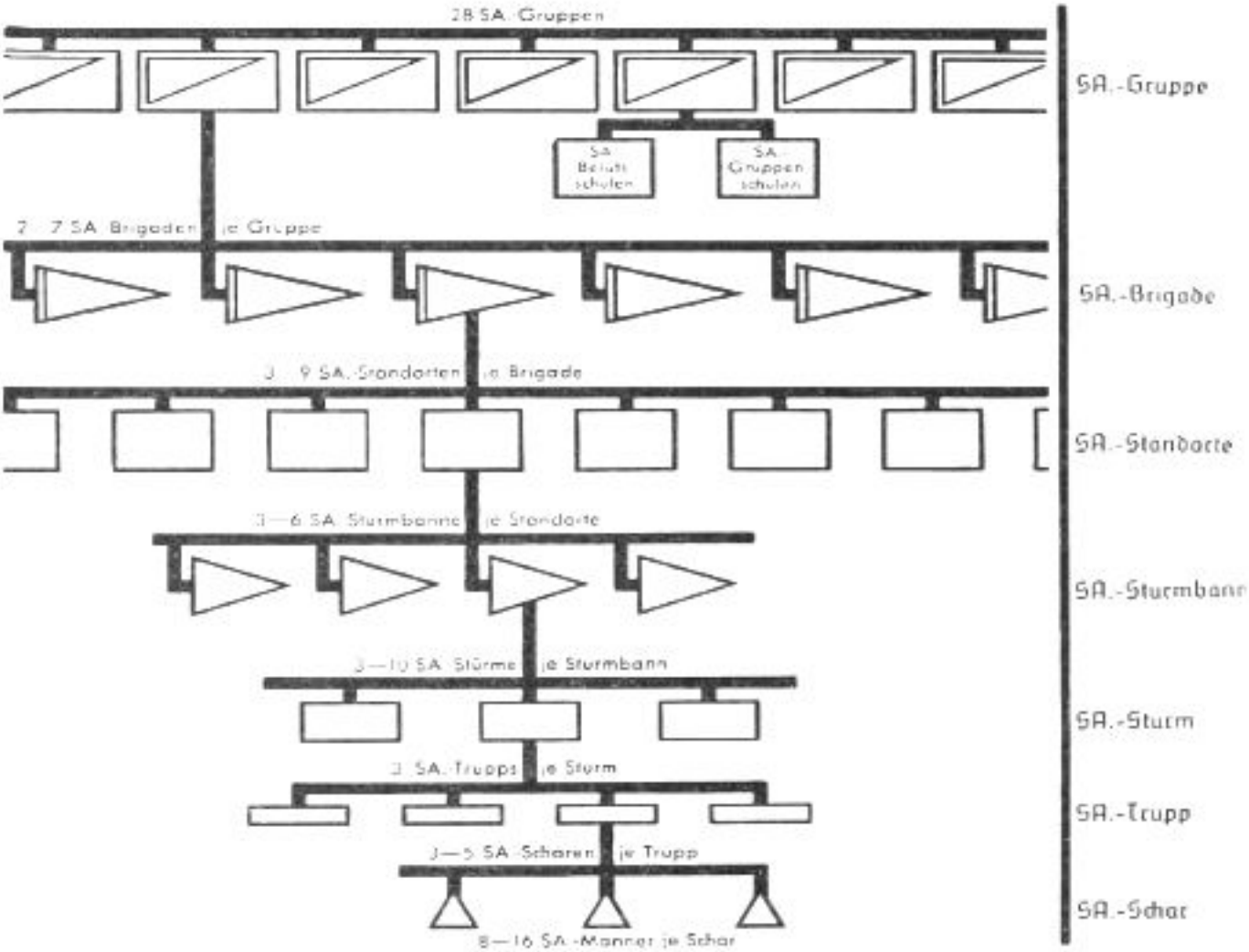
The Sturmabteilung was structured into various groups around the Reich which consisted of the following:

1. SA-Gruppe Pomerania
2. SA-Gruppe Hansa
3. SA-Gruppe Nordmark
4. SA-Gruppe Silesia
5. SA-Gruppe Berlin und Brandenburg
6. SA-Gruppe Ostmark
7. SA-Gruppe Saxony
8. SA-Gruppe Middle
9. SA-Gruppe Thuringia
10. SA-Gruppe Westmark
11. SA-Gruppe Hessen
12. SA-Gruppe Southwest
13. SA-Gruppe North Sea
14. SA-Gruppe Lower Saxony
15. SA-Gruppe Westphalia
16. SA-Gruppe Lower Rhine
17. SA-Gruppe Bavarian Ostmark
18. SA-Gruppe Franconia
19. SA-Gruppe Hochland
20. SA-Gruppe Austria

Command of the Sturmbeiteilung

The Sturmabteilung was therefore divided into various command units and offices:

1. Oberste SA-Führung
2. Gruppe - Consisting of several Brigades
3. Brigade: 3-9 Standarten
4. Standarte - Standard Regiment Unit (3-5 Sturmbanne)
5. Sturmbann - Battalion Sized Unit (3-5 Stuürme)
6. Sturm - Company Sized Unit (3-4 Trupps)
7. Trupp - Platoon Sized Unit (3-4 Scharen)
8. Schar - Section (1-2 Rotten)
9. Rotte - Squad (4-8 SA-Men/Troopers)
10. SA-Mann



Stabschef of the Sturmabteilung

The Stabshef of the SA is the senior most administrative position within the Sturmabteilung, second only to the Supreme SA Leader, which is held by our Fuhrer, Adolf Hitler. The rank of SA-Stabschef was created in 1933 when our Fuhrer became Chancellor of Germany. The day to day administration and organization was given to the SA-Stabschef. The current rank is equivalent to an SS-Oberst-Gruppenführer and Generaloberst in the Deutsches Wehrmacht.

Corps Colours of the Sturmabteilung

There were many various types of Corps within the Sturmabteilung which all played an individual role within the organization, they were identified with a particular colour that distinguished themselves from the other Corps of the SA.

Corps Type	Colour Distinction		Collar Patch / Example
Supreme SA-Command and Control	**Carmine Red**		
SA-Chief of Staff SA-Group Staffs	**Scarlet**		
SA-Signals	**Lemon Yellow**		
Mounted-SA	**Golden Yellow**		
SA - Infantry Units	**Hunter Green**		
Medical-SA	**Royal Blue**		
Navy-SA	**Navy Blue**		
SA-Food standartes	**Gray**		
Engineer-SA	**Black**		

Corps Types of the Sturmabteilung

There were many various types of Corps within the Sturmabteilung which all played an individual role within the organization, this table shall explain each one and describe its specific responsibilities.

Corps Type	Corp Type Description and Role
Supreme SA-Command and Control	The Supreme SA-Command and Control was responsible for supporting the SA-Stabschef in his administrative tasks as well as commanding the various SA units spread across the Reich.
SA-Chief of Staff SA-Group Staffs	The SA-Group Staffs were responsible for managing the SA-Gruppe across the Third Reich, as well as the SA-Stabschef is the central administrative figure within the entire SA.
SA-Signals	The SA Signals Corps is primarily responsible for the management and co-ordination of all radio and communication signals with SA men on the frontline or spread across the various regions of the Reich.
Mounted-SA	The Mounted-SA encompassed men that were on horseback serving as police and local reinforcement.
SA - Infantry Units	The SA-Infantry Units are the central military arm of the SA, encompassing SS-Mann and those serving in the junior ranks.
Medical-SA	The Medical-SA Corps were responsible for the health and wellbeing of SA members, as well as serving as frontline medical personnel for those fighting within the SA.
Navy-SA	The Navy-SA are responsible for the units stationed on the coastline of Germany, which could be naval reservists, or coastal defence.
SA-Food standartes	The SA-Food Standartes are the unit responsible for the distribution of food and consumables across the SA, and it's various units.
Engineer-SA	The Engineer-SA are responsible for the maintenance of all equipment used by the SA, including military equipment or communications equipment.

Dienstrangabzeichen der SA.

SA.-Mann
Sturm 32 der Leibstandarte, Gruppe Hochland

Sturmmann
Sturm 33 der Standarte 1. Gruppe Nordsee

Rottenführer
Sturm 13 der Standarte 2, Gruppe Pommern

Scharführer
Sturm 1 der Jägerstandarte 15, Gruppe Bayer. Ostmark

Oberscharführer
Reservesturm 1 der Standarte 86, Gr. Hansa

Truppführer
Sturm 24 der Standarte 21. Gruppe Franken

Obertruppführer
Sturm 2 d. Standarte 4. Gruppe Kurpfalz

Sturmführer
Führer des Sturmes 3 der Jägerstandarte 3. Gruppe Ostmark

Obersturmführer
Führer des Sturmes 4 der Standarte 25. Gruppe Niederrhein

Sturmhauptführer
Führer des Sturmes 5 der Standarte 5. Gruppe Ostland

Sturmbannführer
Führer des Sturmbannes IV der Standarte 8. Gruppe Westfalen

Obersturmbannführer
Führer des Sturmbannes III der Standarte 9. Gruppe Berl.-Brandenbg.

Standartenführer
Führer der Standarte 7. Gruppe Schlesien

Oberführer
im Stab der Obersten SA.-Führung

Brigadeführer
Führer der Brigade 56. Gruppe Südwest

Gruppenführer
Führer der Gruppe Sachsen (Gruppenstab)

Obergruppenführer
Führer der Gruppe Berlin-Brandenburg (Gruppenstab)

Stabschef

Rottenführer
im Dienstmantel. Sturm 1 der Standarte 100,
Gruppe Sachsen

Obertruppführer
im großen Dienstanzug. Sturm 1
der Standarte 1, Gruppe Hochland

SA.-Dienstmütze
(Vorderansicht)

SA.-Dienstmütze
(Seitenansicht)

SA.-Lagermütze

Dienstmütze für
SA.-Wehrmänner

Ringkragen
der SA.-Standarte
„Feldherrnhalle"

Brustschild des Kornetts der SA.

SA.-Adjutantenschnur

SA.-Dienstdolch

Tyr-Rune

Abzeichen für
Inhaber des SA.-
Nachrichtenscheines

Abzeichen für
Inhaber des SA.-
Pionierscheines

Abzeichen für
Inhaber des SA.-
Sanitätsscheines

Armelabzeichen für
SA.-Sanitätsführer,
-Unterführer und
-Männer

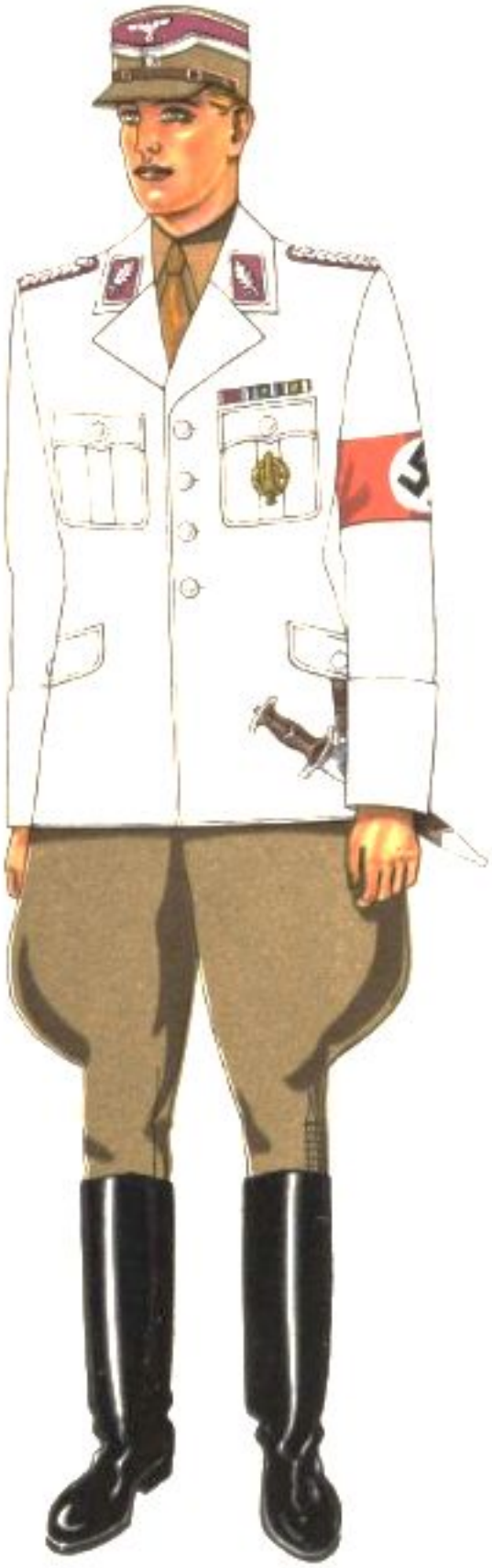
Armelabzeichen
für
SA.-Apotheker

Armelabzeichen
für SA.-Zahnärzte
und -Dentisten

Armelabzeichen
für
SA.-Tierärzte

Kleiner SA.-Marine-Dienstanzug

Führer des SA.-Marinesturmes 4
der SA.-Marinestandarte 9



Weißer SA.-Dienstrock

SA.-Standartenführer
im Stab der Obersten SA.-Führung

Kommandoflaggen der SA.

Der Stabschef der SA.

Oberste SA.-Führung
(Hauptamtschef)

Oberste SA.-Führung
(Amtschef)

SA.-Gruppe

SA.-Brigade

SA.-Standarte

SA.-Sturmbann

SA.-Marine-Brigade

SA.-Marine-Standarte

SA.-Marine-Sturmbann

SA.-Reiter-Standarte

Sturmfahne
eines SA.-Reitersturmes

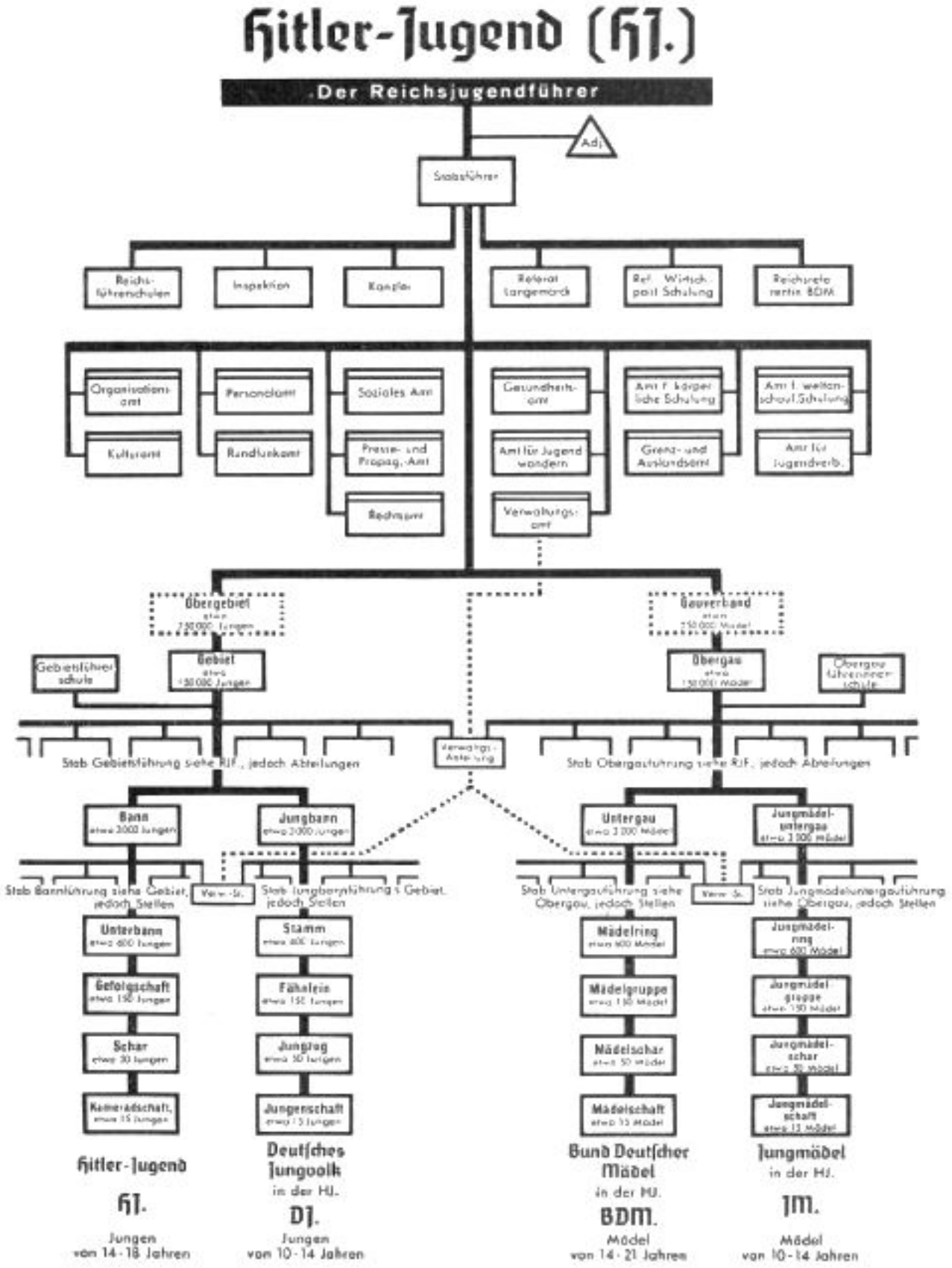
Die Hitler-Jugend
HJ.

The Hitler Youth is an independent party organization set up on the 4th July 1926 with the motto of 'Blood and Honour'. From 1933 it was the sole official boy's youth organisation in the German Reich. It is composed of male youths aged 14-18 as well as ages 10-14 in the German Youngsters in the Hitler Youth. In April of 1932, Chancellor Bruning banned the Hitler Youth movement in an attempt to stop the Fuhrer from gaining national power. In June, Chancellor Franz von Papen lifted the ban to alleviate the growing tensions within the fragmenting Weimar Republic. In 1933, Baldur von Schirach was appointed by Hitler as the first Reichsjugendführer, as well as all German youth organizations were brought under his control which consolidated the Hitler Youth as the only youth organization within Germany. The important duty of the Hitler Youth was to indoctrinate the Youth into the ideology of National Socialism and the achievements of our great Fuhrer, Adolf Hitler. It held one of the most important and essential jobs for the continuation of the German State and the training of future leaders for the Reich to serve in it's long 1,000 year future.

The Hitler Youth was organized into corps under adult leaders, and the general membership of the Hitler Youth consisted of boys aged fourteen to eighteen. The Hitler Youth was organized into local youth cells on a community level, similar to the administrative regions of the Party. Weekly youth meetings were set up to inform the young members about their duties as well as the Fuhrer's accomplishments, and regional leaders organized rallies and field exercises in which several dozen Hitler Youth would participate. However, the largest gathering took place in Nuremberg where all party organizations, and citizens would converge for celebration of the Fuhrer and the Party.

In 1923, the Hitler Youth had little over 1,200 members. Between 1923 and 1932, membership grew to 107,956 members This was further expanded when the Hitler Youth became the sole legal youth organization within the Reich in 1934. In March, the Youth Service Duty was implemented which conscripted all German youths into the Hitler Youth. From then on, the population grew to 5 million in 1940. The Reich Youth Leader was the highest rank in the Hitler Youth and the commanding officer of the Youth Organization, which was equivalent to the Heer rank of Generalfeldmarschall.

Structure of the Hitler Youth



Marine-Hitler-Junge
im großen
MHJ.-Dienstanzug

Hitler-Junge
im Winterdienstanzug
mit voller Ausrüstung

Aktiver Bannführer
im kleinen
Dienstanzug

Scharführer der HJ.
im großen
Sommerdienstanzug
mit voller Ausrüstung

Dienstanzug des DJ.

Stammführer des DJ.
im allgemeinen
Winterdienstanzug

Jungvolkpimpf
als Trommelbube
im allgemeinen
Sommerdienstanzug

Jungbannführer
im kleinen
DJ.-Dienstanzug

Schulterklappen der HJ.

Hitlerjunge
(Bann 198, Gefolgschaft 3)

Kameradschaftsführer
(Bann 250, Gefolgschaft 1)

Scharführer
(Stab des Gebietes 4)

Gefolgschaftsführer
(Führer einer Fliegergefolgschaft im Bann 250)

Unterbannführer
(Stab der HJF.)

Unterbannführer
als Führer
des Bannes 25

Bannführer
als Führer des Bannes 22

Oberbannführer
in allen Stäben

Hauptbannführer

Gebietsführer
als Führer eines Gebietes
oder Amtschef der HJF.

Obergebietsführer
als Amtschef der HJF.
oder Führer eines
Gebietes

Stabsführer der
Reichsjugendführung

Bannführer
als Gebietsverwalter im Gebiet

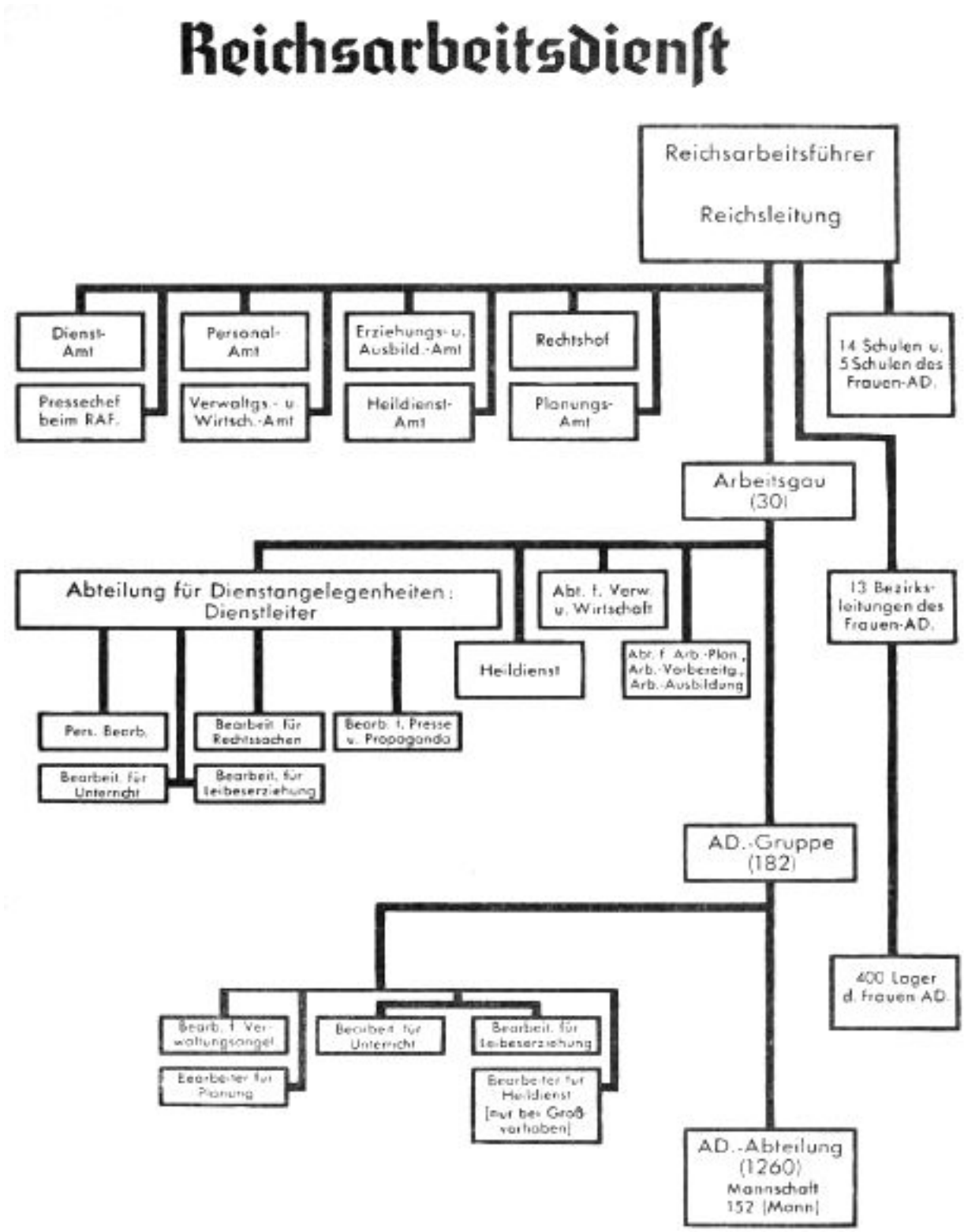
Hauptarzt

Hilfsapotheker

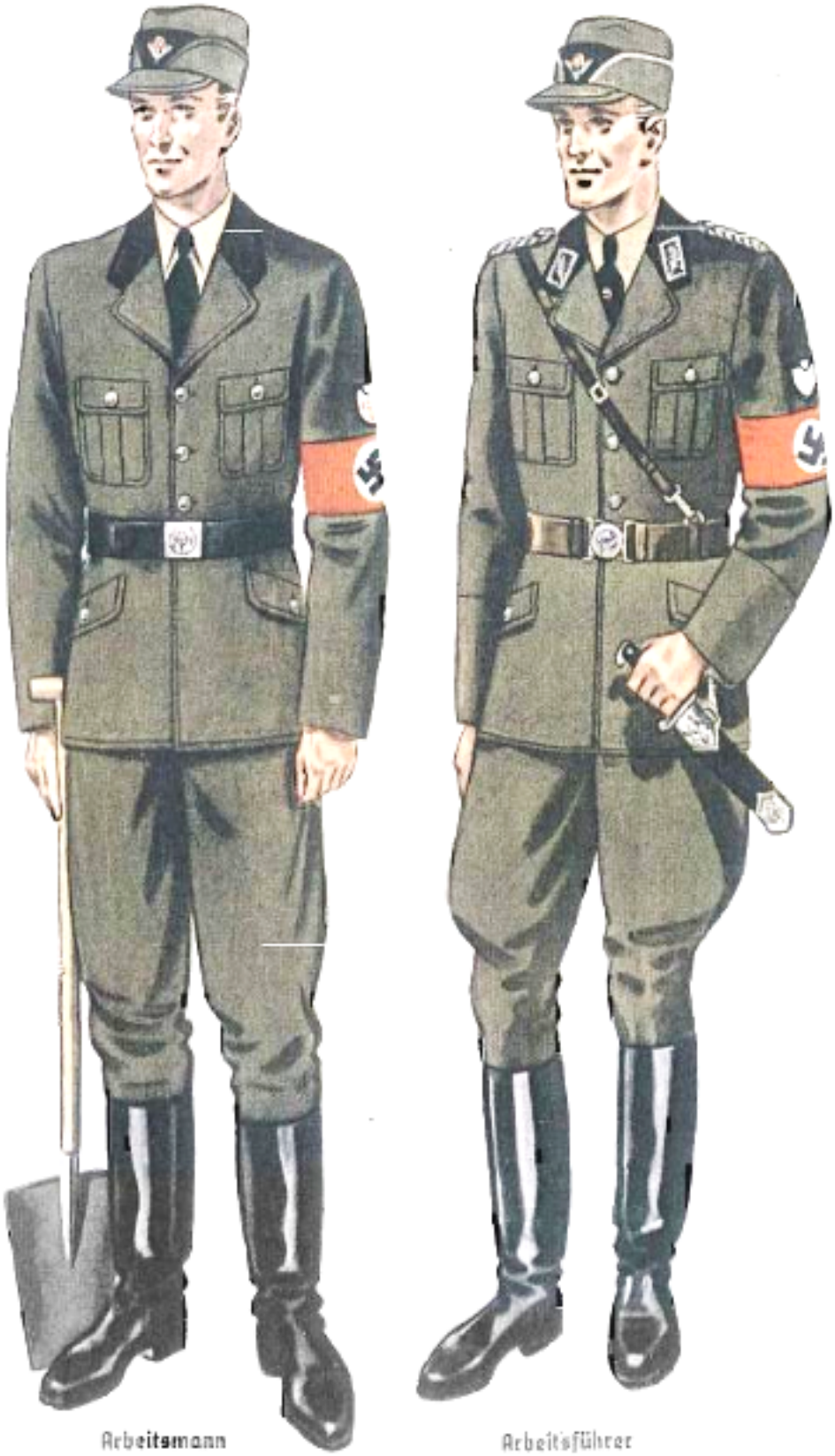
The Reich Labour Service was formed on the 26th June 1935 by Adolf Hitler in order to restart the crumbling Weimar Republic economy that was ravaged by war and politics. It is the official state labour service, divided into separate sections for men and women. The history of the Reich Labour Service dates back to the 5th of June 1931, by emergency decree the Voluntary Labour Service was created under Chancellor Heinrich Bruning, this organization provided services to civic and land improvement projects to boost employment. After the ascension of power in 1934 it was later renamed the Reich Labour Service which then became a mandatory service for all abled German people to serve their time before military service. From June 1935 onwards, men aged 18 to 25 served six months compulsory service before they went on to serve in the Wehrmacht. This is to prepare them physically and mentally for the arduous work of serving in the military. The Reich Labour Service was divided into two major sections, one for men(which was voluntary until 1939) and a section for young women. The Reich Labour Service was composed of 33 districts which was called Arbeitsgau (Work District) similar to the Gauleitung of the Administrative Regions of the NSDAP. Each of these districts were led by a Arbeitsgaufuhrer, a staff and a Wachtkompanie. Under each district were between six and eight Arbeitsgruppen, which were battalion sized formations numbering 1,200 - 1,800 men. Each RAD member was given a spade and a bicycle with a paramilitary uniform which was implemented in 1934; beside the Swastika brassard, the RAD symbol, an arm badge in the shape of an upward pointing shovel blade, was displayed on the upper left shoulder of all uniforms and great coats used during the winter.

The RAD was later incorporated into the Heer's Bautruppen as an expedient to rapidly increase numbers and operation effectiveness. This was used to boost numbers and increase the speed of operations at a moments notice where necessary. The role of the Reich Labour Service was also required to operate Anti Air Guns, as well as travel through the front lines to hand out food, ammunition and repair damaged roads and train tracks. These members were essential for the supplies of troops as well as the running of military operations which is key to overall success.

Structure of the Reichsarbeitsdientes

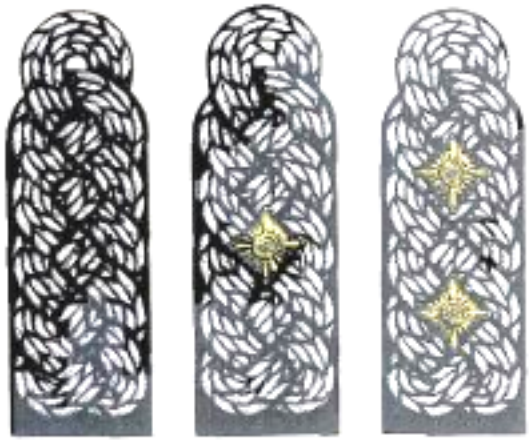


Reichsarbeitsdienst



Arbeitsmann
im großen Dienstanzug

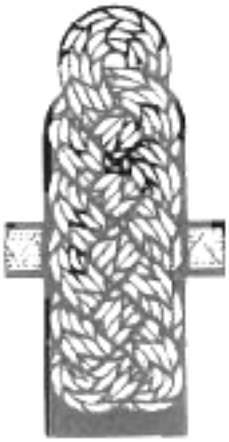
Arbeitsführer
im großen Dienstanzug



Arbeitsführer | Oberarbeitsführer | Oberstarbeitsführer

Generalarbeitsführer | Ober-Generalarbeitsführer | Reichsarbeitsführer

Amtswalter
hier Stabsamtswalter.
Abzeichen je nach Dienstgrad



Arbeitsdienstführer
hier Arbeitsführer, verabschiedet
mit Berechtigung zum Tragen der
Uniform d. Reichsarbeitsdienstes.
Abzeichen je nach Dienstgrad

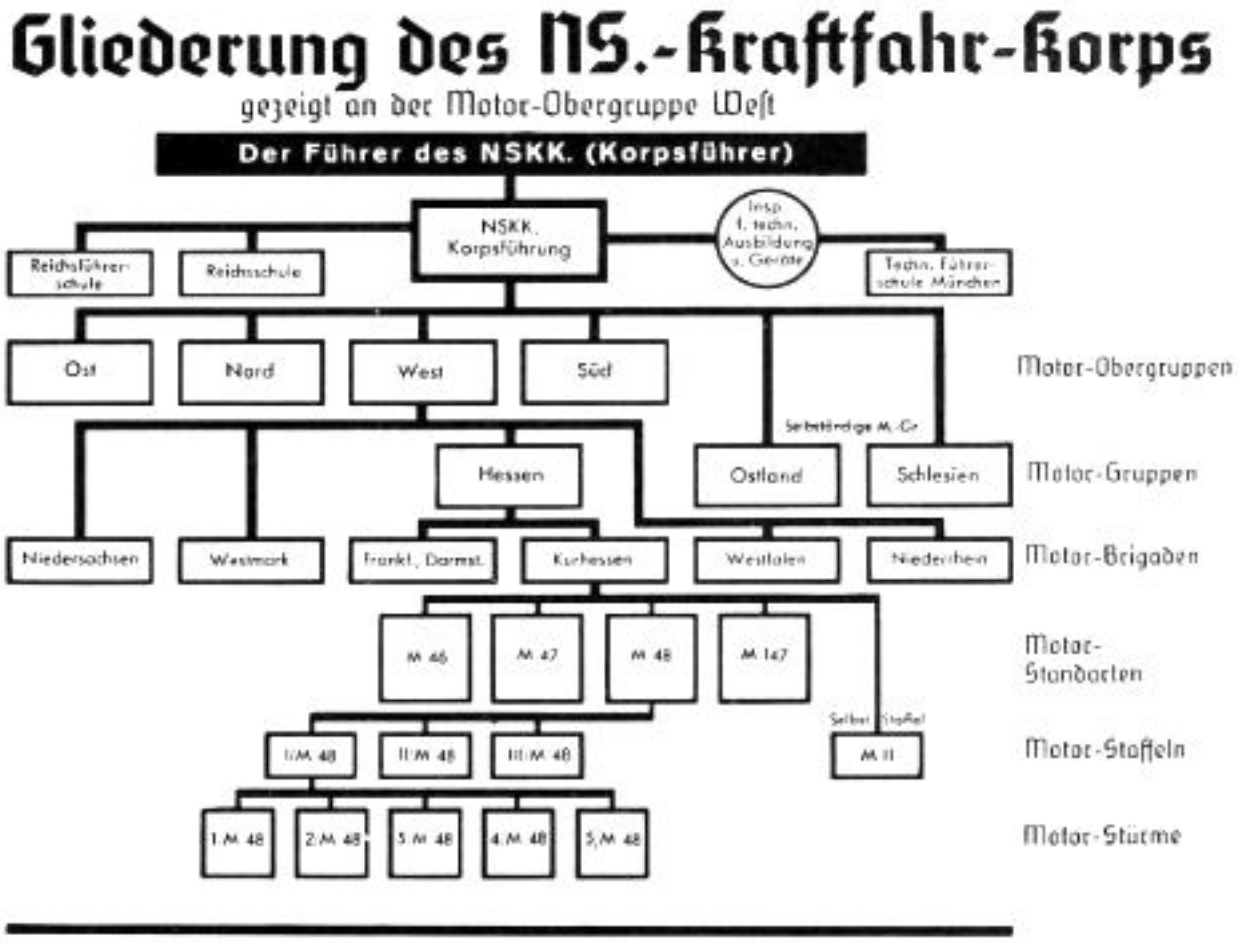
Das Nationalsozialistische Kraftfahr-Korps NSKK.

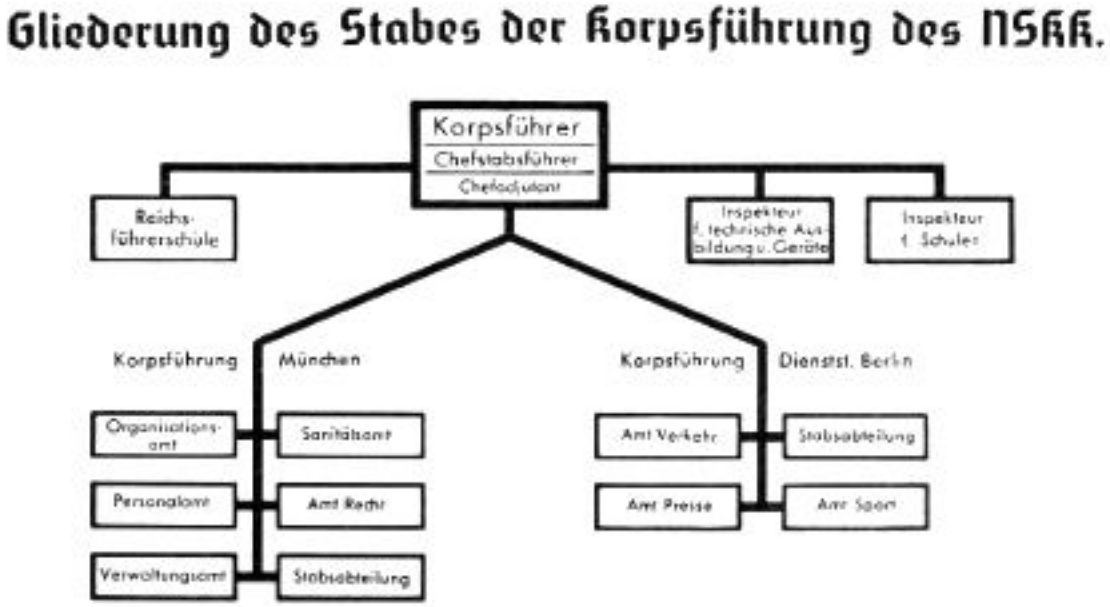
The National Socialist Motor Corps is an organization that was set up on May I 933 which replaced its predecessor the National Socialist Automobile Corps which had existed since April 1930. Currently, the NKSS serves a training organization, mainly training members of the military and civilian spheres on the operations and maintenance of high performance vehicles, including motorcycles, trucks and cars. The NSKK is further used to transport NSDAP and SA officials/members around the Reich and to various functions. The history of the NSKK can be dated back to 1922 when the founding members of the German Workers Party purchased trucks for the SA to use in propaganda and transport materials. Later, Martin Bormann founded the NSAK which was the successor to the SA Motor Squadrons. Our Fuhrer later made the NSAK an official party organization on the 1st of April 1930. It was responsible for coordinating the use of donated motor vehicles and later expanded into training members on their automotive skills. On the 20th of July 1934, the NSKK was separated and promoted into an independent party organization by the Fuhrer. From 1935 onward, the NSKK provided training for Panzer crews and drivers of the Heer. The NSKK had two sub-branches within the organization known as the Motor Hitler Youth which involved the younger ages, and the Naval NSKK which was used for the maintenance of boats.

During the pre-war period, the NSKK was training officials as well as serving as mobile traffic coordinators on the roads of German cities. A majority of the transport needed and logistics of the construction of the Autobahn as well as other infrastructure was operated by the NSKK and the members in charge of the machinery was trained by the NSKK in training facilities set up across the Reich in order to train them effectively.

During the current war, the NSKK is currently used as logistics and a transport service to the brave soldiers winning on the Eastern Front. Mainly, they are supplying food, supplies and assisting the RAD in their duties to keep the German war machine running and running effectively. After the invasion of France and later occupation, the French NSKK was set up to serve the military and party members within the country. Overall, the NSKK was the smallest of the party organizations, but it plays a very important and essential role within the war machine and civilian life.

Structure of the National Sociliast Motor Corps





Dienstrangabzeichen des NSKK.

NSKK.-Mann
Sturm 11
der Motor-Standarte 29

Sturmmann
Sturm 1
der selbständig. Staffel X

Rottenführer
Sturm 19 der Mot.-Standarte 53.

Scharführer
im Stab
der Korpsführung

Oberscharführer
im Stabe der
Motorobergruppe Ost

Truppführer
im Stab der Motor-
Brigade Kurpfalz-Saar

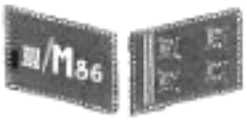
Obertruppführer
im Stab der selbstän-
digen Staffel M 1

Sturmführer
Führer des Sturmes
9/M86 oder im Sturm

Obersturmführer
Führer
des Lehrsturmes L/M86

Sturmhauptführer
im Stab
der Standarte 51

Staffelführer
Führer der selbständigen
Staffel VIII oder im Stab



Oberstaffelführer
Führer der Staffel III
der Motor-Standarte 86

Standartenführer
Führer der Motor-Stan-
darte 85 oder im Stab

Oberführer
im Stab der Motor-
Brigade Franken

Brigadeführer
im Stab d. Motor-Brigade
Hansa oder Führer d. Brig.

Gruppenführer
Führer der
Motor-Brigade Hochland

Obergruppenführer
im Stab
der Korpsführung

Korpsführer

Uniformen des NSKK.

Scharführer der Technischen Führerschule
im Schulanzug

NSKK.-Mann im großen Dienstanzug
mit Sturzhelm

NSKK.-Oberscharführer im Lehrsturm Franken
im Fahranzug

NSKK.-Scharführer
der Technischen Führerschule im Schulanzug

Abschnitt 3:

Political Leaders of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei

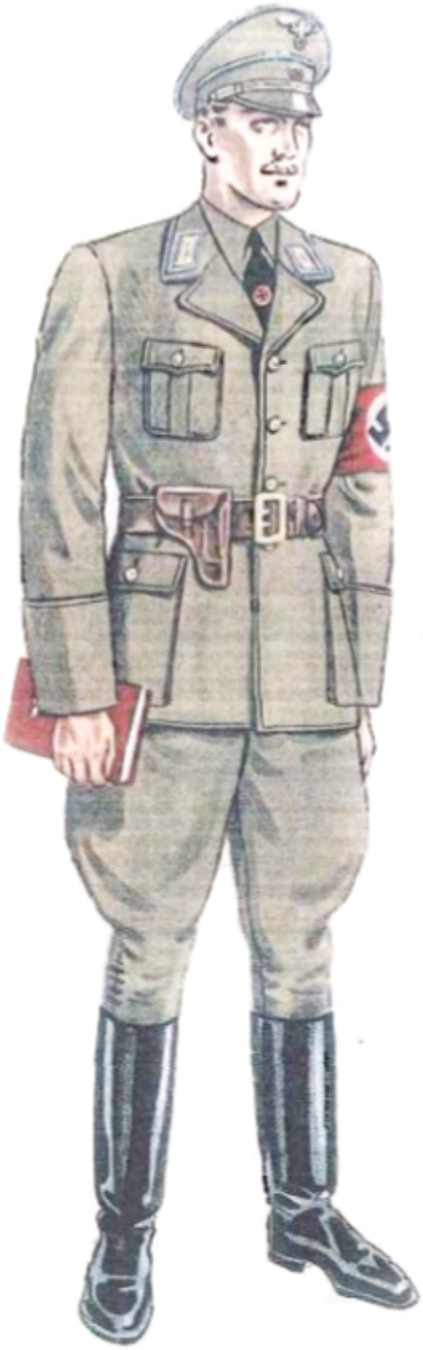
POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

THE POLITICAL LEADER

The basis of a party organization is the leadership principle. The mass of the people cannot rule themselves either directly or indirectly. Only those who are suitable should lead and such persons enjoy the trust of the people. All Political Leaders must feel that they have been selected by the Führer and that they are responsible to him. They have complete authority over their subordinates. When selecting a Political Leader it is important to have the right man in the right job. The Departments of the Party are of such diverse nature that it requires a great knowledge of human nature and many years of experience to be able to select the correct person. Social considerations are unimportant. Character and suitability are the only deciding factors. It should be a general rule that only he who has passed through the school of experience can, if otherwise suitable, lay claim to senior positions of leadership in our party. We can use as leaders only those who have risen from the ranks. Any Political Leader who departs from this principle must be removed or returned for training to a junior area of authority (eg, as a Blockleiter, or a Cell Leader) Every Political Leader must be aware, from first to last, that a position of authority does not only bestow privileges, but, more important, carries with it high responsibilities. The first duty of a Political Leader is to be an example in his personal appearance, in the execution of his duty and in his personal-life. He must be aware that one bad example as a Political Leader does more harm than a hundred exhortations can make good. From the lowest area of authority to the regional leadership, all offices are the mirror of their incumbent. The man who fails to do his duty in his own home town or locality is the man who will fail everywhere else. The second duty is absolute justice and impartiality. Every sort of nepotism is to be avoided. The man who refuses to promote an able Party member because he fears that such a promotion might threaten his own position, is a miserable wretch and damages the Party. The man in authority must not try to do everything himself. He is who must give the necessary direction, he must be the supervisor, the arbitrator-in one word the soul, the motivating force of the whole. Because he cares so much for his Group, which is in many cases his Work, the Political Leader must extinguish immediately anything inflammatory. He must look ahead and not look back. For all these reasons he must allow himself to be overloaded with petty details. Every position of authority demands an inordinate amount of knowledge and ability. Therefore each Political Leader must continue his education and the Party must see it as one of its most satisfactory duties to make possible the continuing education of its Political Leaders. It is not the commission which makes the leader, but the fact that his subordinates are able to look up to him under every circumstance. Not every Political Leader is a gifted speaker, but each must be a preacher, a propagandist of the idea. Each Political Leader must have strength of character. Do your duty wherever you are called upon to serve. If you are in the ranks of the infantry you cannot serve on the General Staff and vice-versa. Concern yourself with your duties, but do not accept more offices than you can manage; but manage those you have, completely. If a Political Leader wishes to carry out his appointed tasks correctly and thoroughly then he must not allow his strength to be dissipated. He should not become a member of private societies and, more importantly still, he should take no part in their administrations.Each public appearance as a representative of the Party, or indeed, any intra-mural functions, eg, instructional classes, lectures in oratory, meetings of members, etc, must be carefully planned. If you have instructions to give then give them briefly and exactly. Never say: 'I think, one should, or it would be better if.' Your opinion is superfluous. On the contrary, those present want to know your mind and your intentions. By this way they become part of the collective responsibility and there is no more room for doubt. Always remember: The man who is unable to obey will never be able to give an order. Never put forward your own personal point of view. There is only one point of view; that of the Movement.

POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

THE POLITICAL LEADER



Ortsgruppenleiter im Dienstanzug

In 1933, the National Socialist German Workers Party took national power in 1933 and began a process called the **'Gleichschaltung'** which re-arranged the previous system of states and replaced it with a system of Local Authorities, District Authorities, as well as a Regional and National Authority, each with its own set of political positions, also known as 'Political Leaders'. Each political leader also established a system of collar tabs and armbands to distinguish each member from the rest.

The first purpose of the political ranks was to provide electoral leadership positions to coordinate their efforts to win the national ballot, however once after 1933 and the Third Reich was established, party ranks become much more important and considerable role as a political chain of command operating side by side with the various High Command of the government.

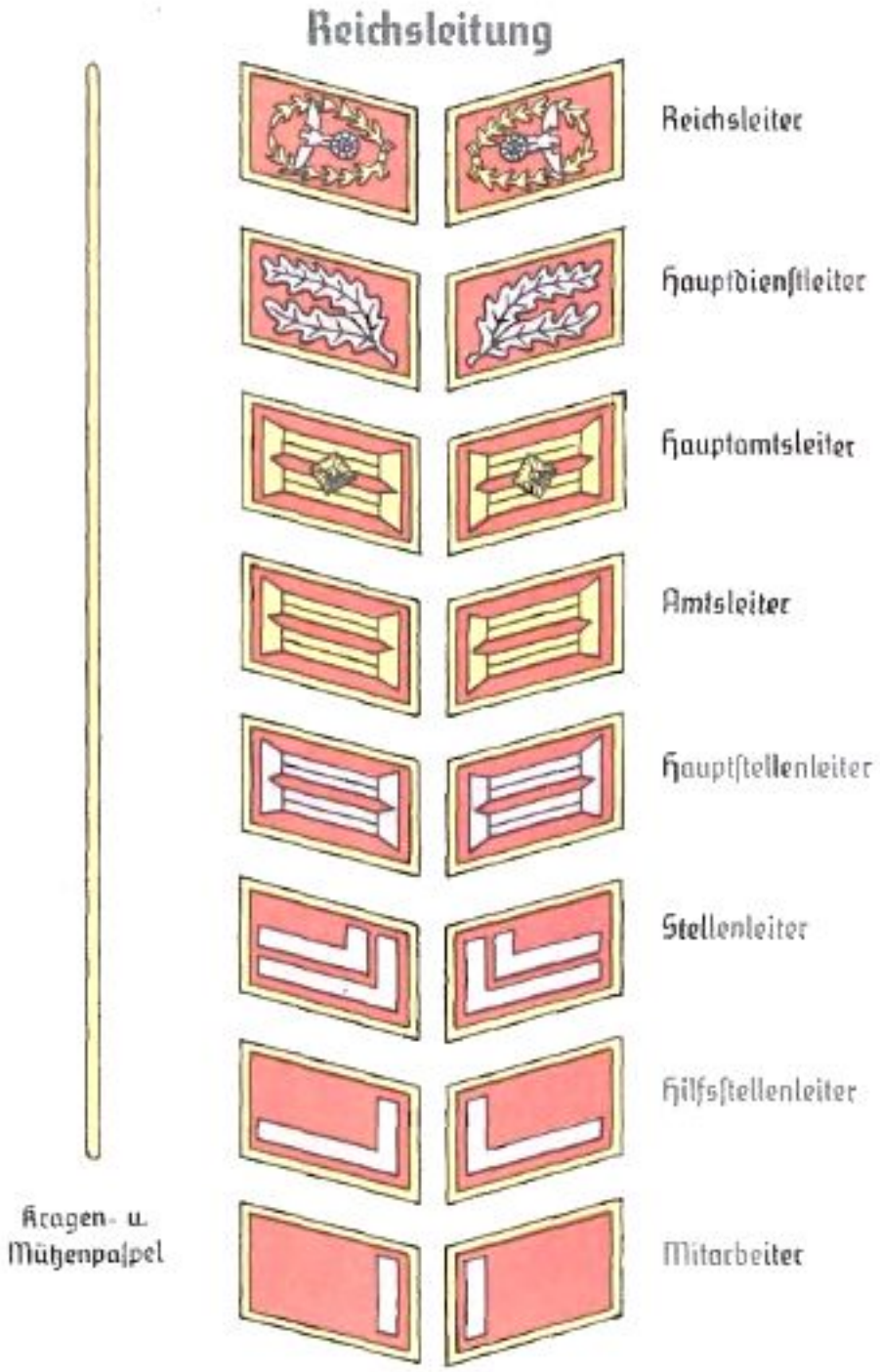
The first emergence of political leadership was when, after the fall of Anton Drexler as leader of the National Socialist German Workers Party , our Fuhrer adopted his present political title as well as formalising the positions of the now abolished 'Deputy Fuhrer', as well as two positions such as the 'Party Secretary' and the 'Party Treasury'

In this section, you shall learn the complete structure of the political leadership arm of the government, including all administrative levels and further on in this handbook you shall learn the details of each administrative region of the Third Reich. It is absolutely essential you understand, as a new or old party member that these positions come with great power and responsibility which must always be used in the betterment of the lives of your people. There are four levels of administration that come with it's own complete style, which is: **(1)** Reichsgau **(2)** Gau **(3)** Kreis and (4) Ortsgruppe.

POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE REICHSLEITUNG

In each administrative region, there are specific political leadership positions and ranks that serve different and various purposes within the sphere of influence. This table will explain the various political leadership positions within the administrative region of the Reichsleitung.



Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Nicht-Pg.)

Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Pg.)

Helfer

Oberhelfer

Arbeitsleiter

Ober-Arbeitsleiter

Haupt-Arbeitsleiter

Abschnittsleiter

Ober-Abschnittsleiter

Haupt-Abschnittsleiter

Bereitschaftsleiter

Ober-Bereitschaftsleiter

Haupt-Bereitschaftsleiter

Bereichsleiter

Ober-Bereichsleiter

Haupt-Bereichsleiter

Einsatzleiter

Ober-Einsatzleiter

Haupt-Einsatzleiter

Dienstleiter

Ober-Dienstleiter

Haupt-Dienstleiter

Gemeinschaftsleiter

Ober-Gemeinschaftsleiter

Haupt-Gemeinschaftsleiter

Befehlsleiter

Ober Befehlsleiter

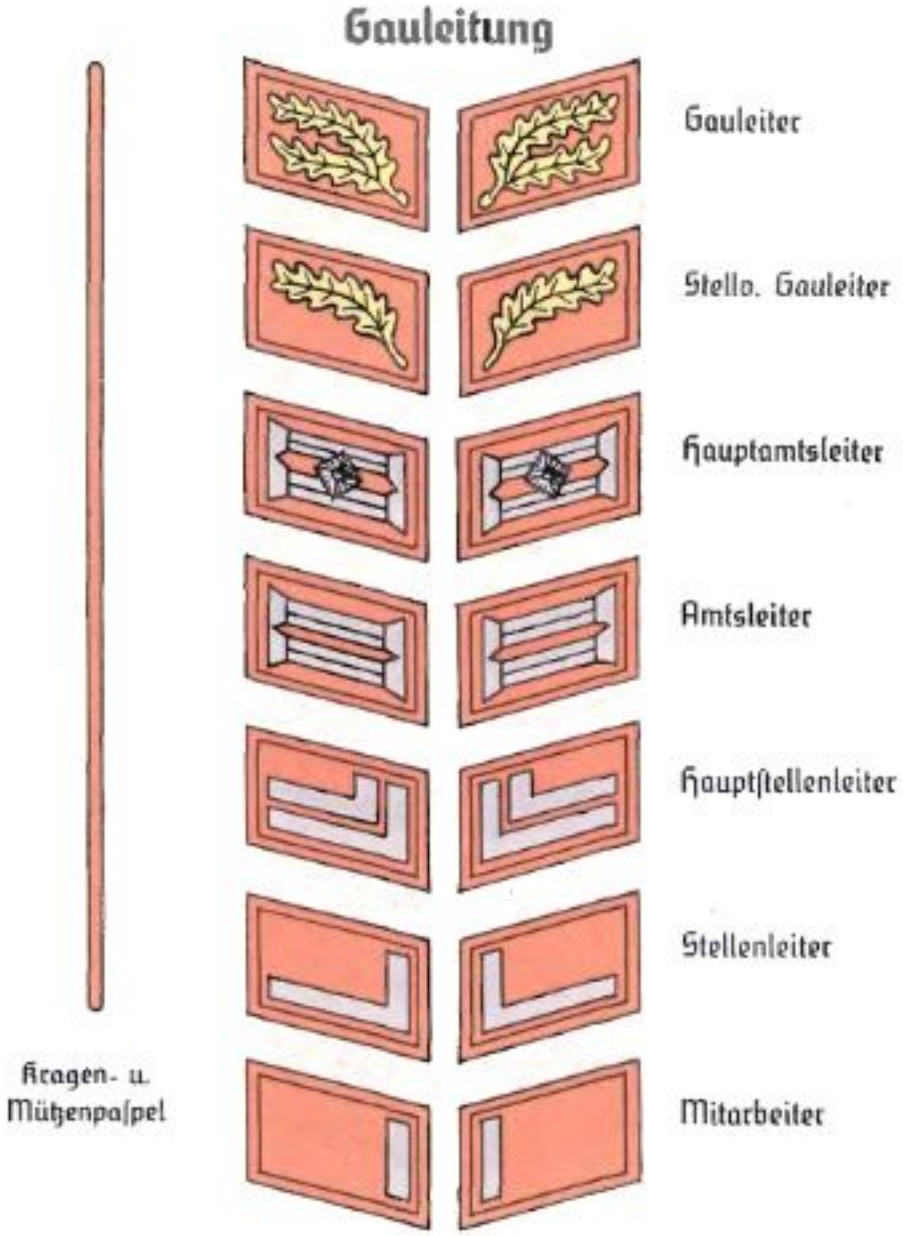
Haupt-Befehlsleiter

Reichsleiter

POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE GAULEITUNG

In each administrative region, there are specific political leadership positions and ranks that serve different and various purposes within the sphere of influence. This table will explain the various political leadership positions within the administrative region of the Gauleitung



Dr. Gödel.

Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Nicht-Pg.)

Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Pg.)

Helfer

Oberhelfer

Arbeitsleiter

Ober-Arbeitsleiter

Haupt-Arbeitsleiter

Bereitschaftsleiter

Ober-Bereitschaftsleiter

Haupt-Bereitschaftsleiter

Einsatzleiter

Ober-Einsatzleiter

Haupt-Einsatzleiter

Gemeinschaftsleiter

Ober-Gemeinschaftsleiter

Haupt-Gemeinschaftsleiter

Abschnittsleiter

Ober-Abschnittsleiter

Haupt-Abschnittsleiter

Bereichsleiter

Ober-Bereichsleiter

Haupt-Bereichsleiter

Dienstleiter

Ober-Dienstleiter

Haupt-Dienstleiter

Befehlsleiter

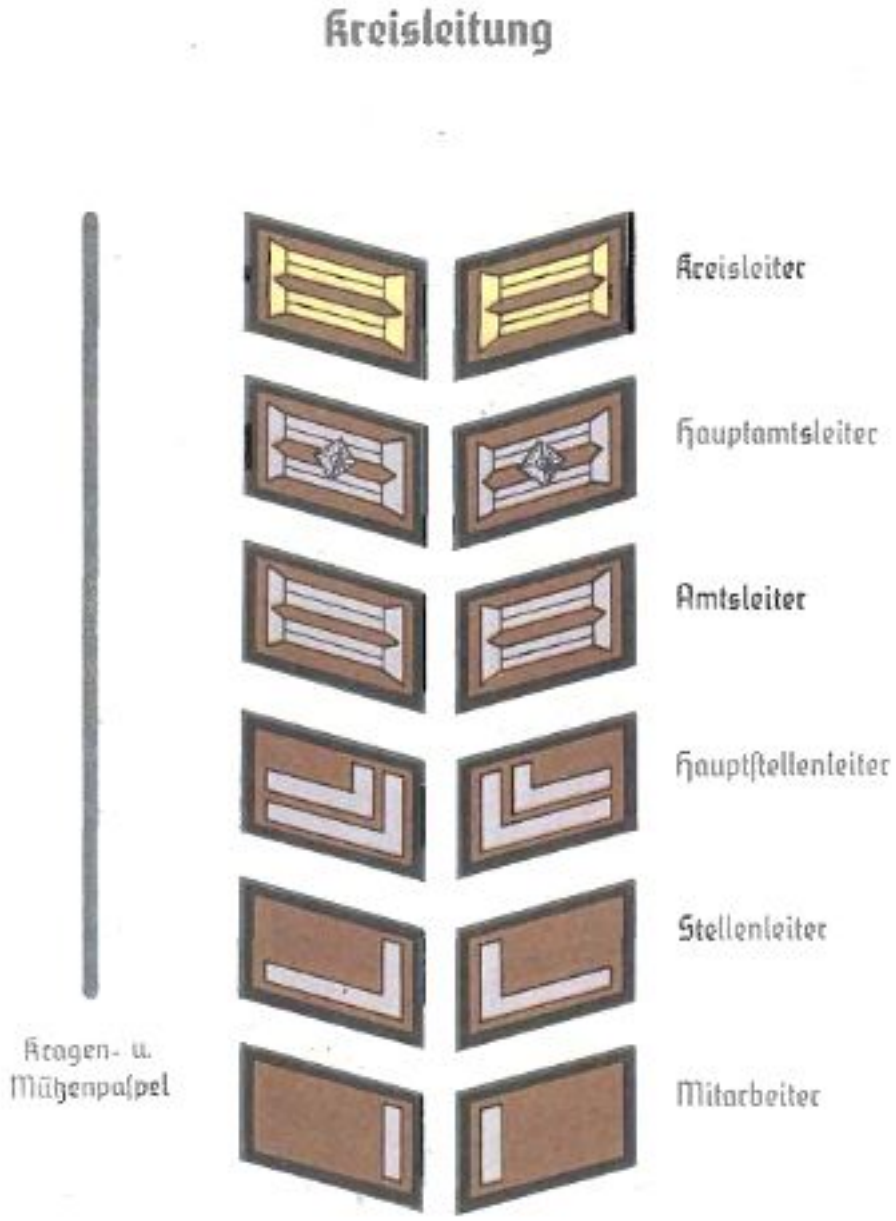
Ober-Befehlsleiter

Gauleiter

POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE KREISLEITUNG

In each administrative region, there are specific political leadership positions and ranks that serve different and various purposes within the sphere of influence. This table will explain the various political leadership positions within the administrative region of the Kreisleitung



Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Nicht-Pg.)

Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Pg.)

Helfer

Oberhelfer

Arbeitsleiter

Ober-Arbeitsleiter

Haupt-Arbeitsleiter

Bereitschaftsleiter

Ober-Bereitschaftsleiter

Haupt-Bereitschaftsleiter

Einsatzleiter

Ober-Einsatzleiter

Haupt-Einsatzleiter

Gemeinschaftsleiter

Ober-Gemeinschaftsleiter

Haupt-Gemeinschaftsleiter

Abschnittsleiter

Ober Abschnittsleiter

Haupt-Abschnittsleiter

Bereichsleiter

Ober-Bereichsleiter

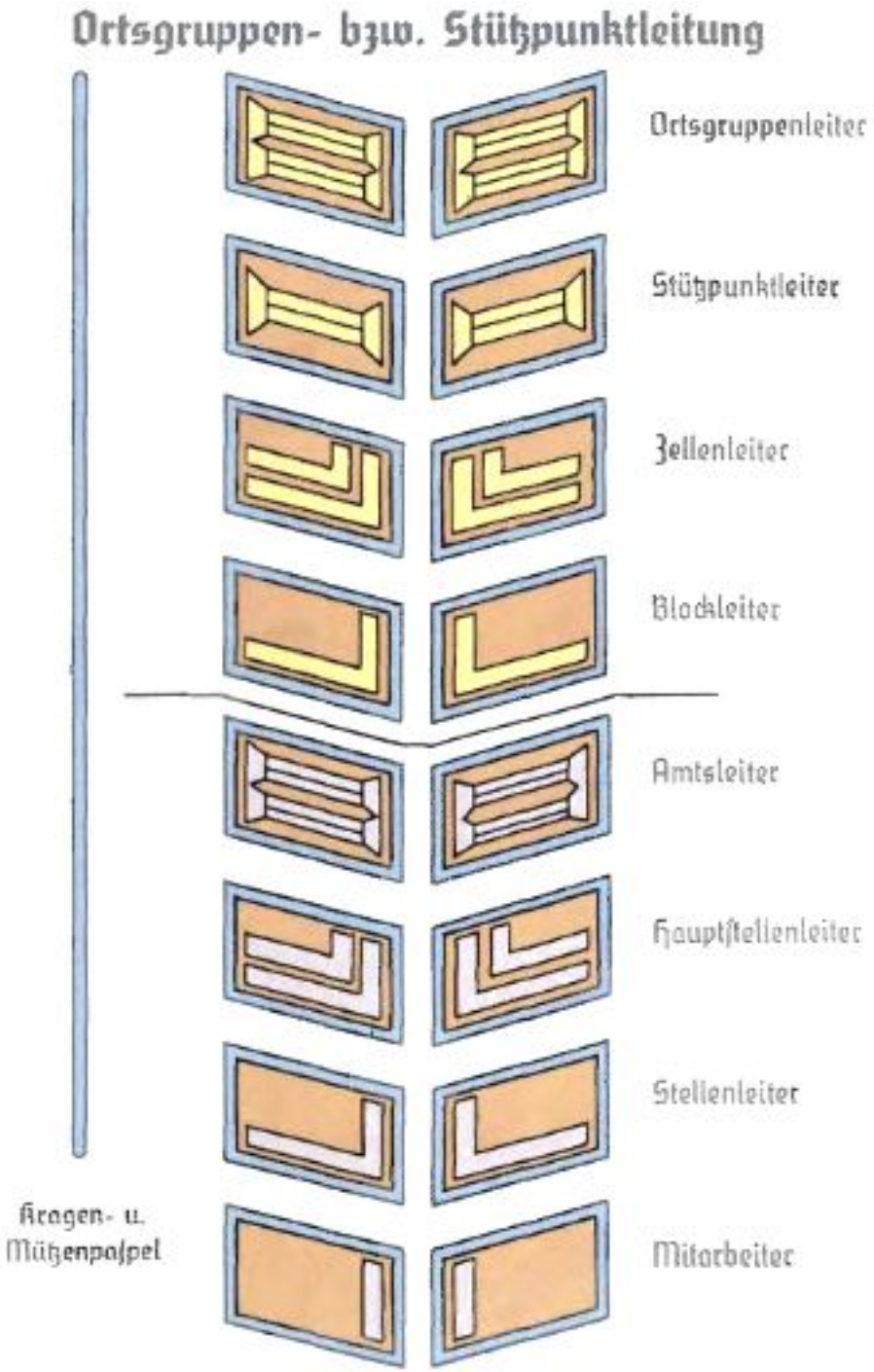
Haupt-Bereichsleiter

Dienstleiter

POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE ORTSGRUPPENLEITUNG

In each administrative region, there are specific political leadership positions and ranks that serve different and various purposes within the sphere of influence. This table will explain the various political leadership positions within the administrative region of the Ortsgruppenleitung



Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Nicht-Pg.)

Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Pg.)

Helfer

Oberhelfer

Arbeitsleiter

Ober-Arbeitsleiter

Haupt-Arbeitsleiter

Bereitschaftsleiter

Ober-Bereitschaftsleiter

Haupt-Bereitschaftsleiter

Einsatzleiter

Ober-Einsatzleiter

Haupt-Einsatzleiter

Gemeinschaftsleiter

Ober-Gemeinschaftsleiter

Haupt-Gemeinschaftsleiter

Abschnittsleiter

Ober-Abschnittsleiter

POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

THE ARMBANDS OF THE POLITICAL LEADERS

Dienststellungs-abzeichen	Beschreibung	Dienststellungs-bezeichnung	im Hoheitsgebiet
	Ein 3 mm breiter Goldstreifen in der Mitte.	Betriebsblockobmann	Betrieb
	Eine 10 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse in der Mitte, eingefaßt mit je einem 1 mm breiten Goldstreifen. An den beiden Rändern der Armbinde je ein 1 mm breiter Goldstreifen.	Betriebszellenobmann Hauptbetriebszellen-obmann	Betrieb
	Ein 3 mm breiter Goldstreifen in der Mitte. In der Mitte des Hakenkreuzes ein goldener Stern.	Blockhelfer Betriebsobmann (A) (in Betrieben ohne Betriebsblocks)	Block Betrieb
	Eine 10 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse in der Mitte, eingefaßt mit je einem 1 mm breiten Goldstreifen. In der Mitte des Hakenkreuzes ein goldener Stern. An beiden Rändern je ein 1 mm breiter Goldstreifen.	Blockleiter Betriebsobmann (B) (in Betrieben mit Betriebsblocks)	Block Betrieb
	Eine 13 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse in der Mitte, eingefaßt mit je einem 1 mm breiten Goldstreifen. In der Mitte des Hakenkreuzes ein goldener Stern. An den beiden Rändern der Armbinde je ein 1 mm breiter Goldstreifen.	Zellenleiter Betriebsobmann (C) (in Betrieben mit Blocks und Zellen) Betriebsobmann (D) (in Betrieben mit Hauptbetriebszellen) Hauptbetriebsobmann	Zelle Betrieb

POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

THE ARMBANDS OF THE POLITICAL LEADERS

Dienststellungs-abzeichen	Beschreibung	Dienststellungs-bezeichnung	im Hoheitsgebiet
	Eine 16 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse in der Mitte, eingefaßt mit je zwei 1 mm breiten Goldstreifen. In der Mitte des Hakenkreuzes ein goldener Stern. Je ein 2 mm breiter Goldstreifen an beiden Rändern der Armbinde.	Ortsgruppenleiter	Ortsgruppe
	Eine 20 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse in der Mitte, eingefaßt mit je zwei 1 mm breiten Goldstreifen. In der Mitte des Hakenkreuzes ein goldener Stern. Je ein 2 mm breiter Goldstreifen an beiden Rändern der Armbinde.	Kreisleiter	Kreis
	Eine 20 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse in der Mitte, eingefaßt mit je einem 3 mm breiten Goldstreifen. In der Mitte des Hakenkreuzes ein goldener Stern. An den beiden Rändern der Hakenkreuzarmbinde je ein 2 mm breiter Goldstreifen.	Stellv. Gauleiter	Gau
	Eine 30 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse in der Mitte, eingefaßt mit je einem 3mm breiten Goldstreifen. In der Mitte des Hakenkreuzes ein goldener Stern. An den beiden Rändern der Hakenkreuzarmbinde je ein 2 mm breiter Goldstreifen.	Gauleiter	Gau
	Je eine 24 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse an beiden Rändern der Armbinde, eingefaßt mit je einem 3 mm breiten Goldstreifen. In der Mitte des Hakenkreuzes ein goldener Stern.	Reichsleiter	Reich

POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

THE ARMBANDS OF THE POLITICAL LEADERS

Dienststellungs-abzeichen	Beschreibung	Dienststellungs-bezeichnung	im Hoheitsgebiet
	Ohne Abzeichen	Politische-Leiter-Anwärter	Betrieb Block und Zelle Ortsgruppe Kreis Gau Reich
	Ohne Abzeichen, jedoch um runde Scheibe, Hakenkreuz, goldfarbige Einfassung	Sonderbeauftragte	Kreis, Gau, Reich
	Je ein 1 mm breiter Goldstreifen an beiden Rändern der Armbinde	Mitarbeiter	Betrieb Block und Zelle Ortsgruppe Kreis, Gau, Reich
		Leiter eines Hilfsfachgebietes Leiter eines Sachgebietes	Betrieb Ortsgruppe Kreis, Gau, Reich
	Je ein 3 mm breiter Goldstreifen an beiden Rändern der Armbinde	Leiter einer Hilfsstelle	Betrieb Ortsgruppe Kreis Gau Reich
		Blockwalter und Blockobmann	Block
	Je eine 7 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse an beiden Rändern der Armbinde	Leiter einer Stelle	Betrieb Ortsgruppe Kreis Gau Reich
		Zellenwalter und Zellenobmann	Zelle
	Je eine 7 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse an beiden Rändern der Armbinde, eingefaßt mit je einem 1 mm breiten Goldstreifen	Leiter einer Hauptstelle	Ortsgruppe Kreis Gau Reich
	Je eine 16 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse an beiden Rändern der Armbinde	Leiter eines Amtes	Ortsgruppe Kreis Gau Reich
	Je eine 16 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse an beiden Rändern der Armbinde, eingefaßt mit je einem 1,5 mm breiten Goldstreifen	Leiter eines Hauptamtes	Kreis Gau Reich
	Je eine 22 mm breite goldene Eichenlaubtresse an beiden Rändern der Armbinde, eingefaßt mit je einem 1,5 mm breiten Goldstreifen	Leiter eines Ob. Amtes	Reich

Abschnitt 4:

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT OF THE POLITICAL LEADER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE N.S.D.A.P

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE N.S.D.A.P

Politische-Leiter-Mütze
in der Ortsgruppe

Politische-Leiter-Mütze
im Kreis

Politische-Leiter-Mütze
im Gau

Politische-Leiter-Mütze
im Reich

Politische-Leiter-Mütze in Weiß
(Paspel nur am Mützenband)

Leibriemen
60 mm breit

Feldbinde
goldfarben gewirkt

Abschnitt 5:

RANKS AND AWARDS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

RANK STRUCTURE AND INSIGNIA

RANKS AND AWARDS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

Dienstrangabzeichen	Dienstränge	Dienstrangabzeichen-beschreibung
	Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Nicht-Pg.)	ohne Hoheitszeichen ohne Dienstrangabzeichen
	Politischer-Leiter-Anwärter (Pg.)	Hoheitszeichen ohne Dienstrangabzeichen
	Helfer	Hoheitszeichen 1 goldene Litze
	Ober-Helfer	Hoheitszeichen 2 goldene Litzen
	Arbeitsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 1 goldener Stern
	Ober-Arbeitsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 1 goldener Stern und 1 goldene Litze
	Haupt-Arbeitsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 1 goldener Stern und 2 goldene Litzen
	Bereitschaftsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 2 goldene Sterne
	Ober-Bereitschaftsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 2 goldene Sterne und 1 goldene Litze
	Haupt-Bereitschaftsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 2 goldene Sterne und 2 goldene Litzen

RANK STRUCTURE AND INSIGNIA

RANKS AND AWARDS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

Dienstrangabzeichen	Dienstrange	Dienstrangabzeichen-beschreibung
	Einsatzleiter	Hoheitszeichen 3 goldene Sterne
	Ober-Einsatzleiter	Hoheitszeichen 3 goldene Sterne und 1 goldene Litze
	Haupt-Einsatzleiter	Hoheitszeichen 3 goldene Sterne und 2 goldene Litzen
	Gemeinschaftsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 4 goldene Sterne
	Ober-Gemeinschaftsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 4 goldene Sterne und 1 goldene Litze
	Haupt-Gemeinschaftsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 4 goldene Sterne und 2 goldene Litzen
	Abschnittsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 1 goldenes Eichenlaub
	Ober-Abschnittsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 1 goldenes Eichenlaub u. 1 gold. Eichenblattlitze
	Haupt-Abschnittsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 1 goldenes Eichenlaub u. 2 gold. Eichenblattlitzen

RANK STRUCTURE AND INSIGNIA

RANKS AND AWARDS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

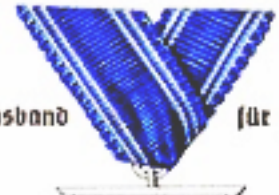
Dienstrangabzeichen	Dienstränge	Dienstrangabzeichen-beschreibung
	Bereichsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 2 goldene Eichenlaub
	Ober-Bereichsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 2 goldene Eichenlaub und 1 goldene Eichenblattlitze
	Haupt-Bereichsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 2 goldene Eichenlaub und 2 goldene Eichenblattlitzen
	Dienstleiter	Hoheitszeichen 3 goldene Eichenlaub
	Ober-Dienstleiter	Hoheitszeichen 3 goldene Eichenlaub und 1 goldene Eichenblattlitze
	Haupt-Dienstleiter	Hoheitszeichen 3 goldene Eichenlaub und 2 goldene Eichenblattlitzen
	Befehlsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 4 goldene Eichenlaub
	Ober-Befehlsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 4 goldene Eichenlaub und 1 goldene Eichenblattlitze
	Haupt-Befehlsleiter	Hoheitszeichen 4 goldene Eichenlaub und 2 goldene Eichenblattlitzen
	Gauleiter	Zweifach hochglanzgestricktes großes goldenes Eichenlaub, im oberen Teil des Spiegels mattgoldgestricktes Hoheitszeichen
	Reichsleiter	Großer, hochglanzgoldgestrickter Lorbeerkranz innerhalb des Lorbeerkranzes mattgoldgestrickter Eichenlaubkranz, am oberen Teil mattgoldfarbig gestricktes Hoheitszeichen

Ehrenzeichen der NSDAP.

Goldenes Ehrenzeichen
(kleine Ausführung)

Abzeichen am Band
vom 9. Nov. 1923 (Blutorden)

Goldenes Ehrenzeichen
(große Ausführung)



Ordensband für Frauen

Kleine Ordensschnalle

Dienstauszeichnung
(Bronze)

Dienstauszeichnung
(Silber)

Dienstauszeichnung
(Gold)

Coburger Ehrenzeichen

Reichsparteitag
1929

SA.-Treffen Braunschweig 1931

Tafel 4

Abschnitt 6:

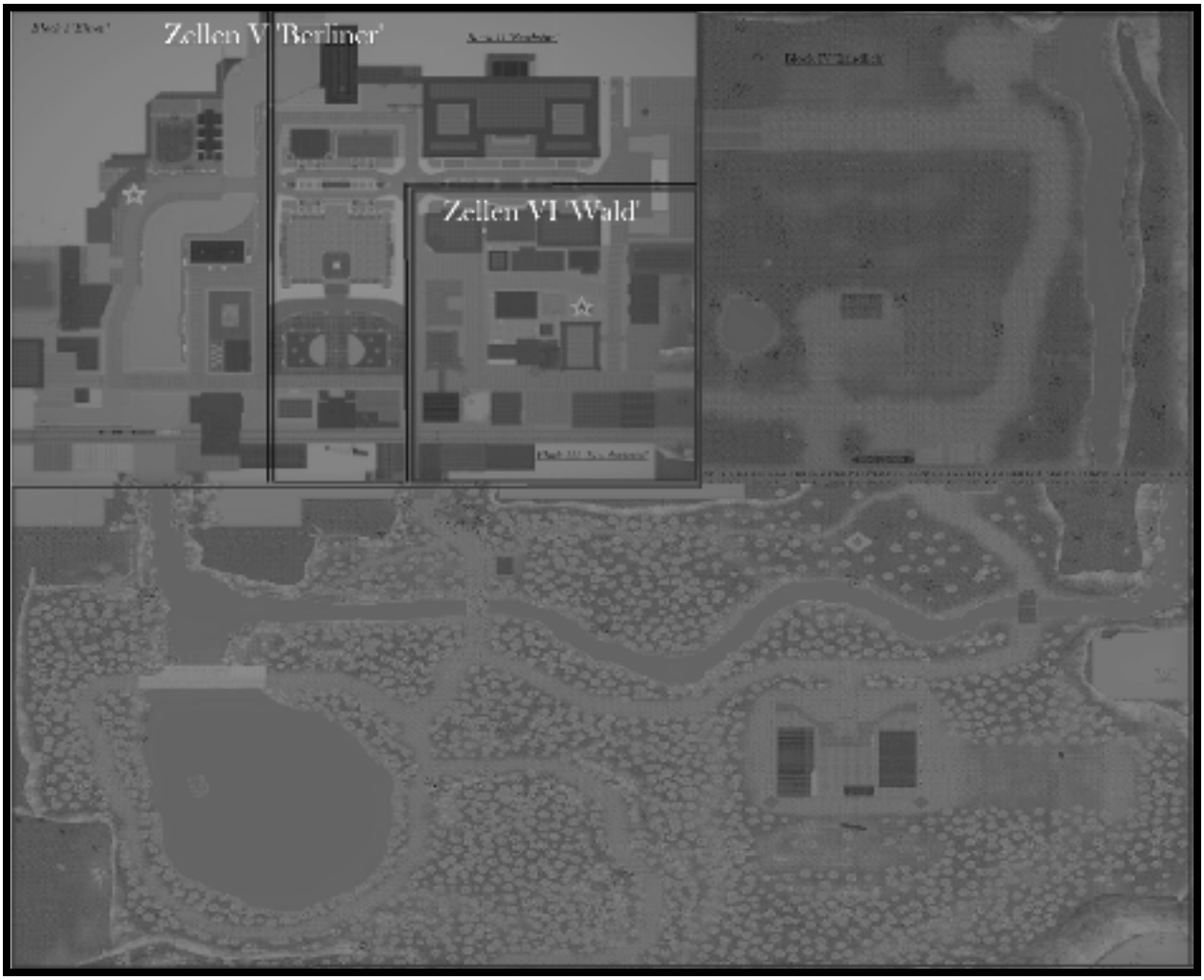
ORGANIZATIONAL OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

ORTSGRUPPE 'KÖNIGSPLATZ'

ORGANIZATIONAL OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

Ortsgruppe Konigsplatz relates to the administrative division within the City of Berlin, and it's corresponding Cells and Blocks. The following table clearly illustrates the administrative divisions, as well as a map of Ortsgruppe Königsplatz.

Cell Leadership	Block Leadership
Zellen V 'Berliner'	**Block I 'Ehren'**
	Block II 'Reichstag'
Zellen VI 'Wald'	**Block III ''Elendsviertel'**
	Block IV 'Landlich'



(The Stars Represent the Operational Center)

ORTSGRUPPE 'KÖNIGSPLATZ' HAUPTAMT

ORGANIZATION OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

Ortsgruppe Königsplatz Hauptamt is the main office (Hauptamt) of the Ortsgruppe VI, which is responsible for the propaganda and ideology arm of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. It is one of three offices that make up the Ortsgruppe VI which is explained in the next few sections. Hauptamt Königsplatz was set up in the early re-organization of the administrative division of Gau-Berlin and the various Ortsgruppe.

The main duties of Hauptamt Königsplatz are as follows:

- Further the ideology of National Socialism via the means of newspapers, radio, television and public displays, such as parades and speeches.

- Advertise and make the people of Berlin aware of the various career opportunities within Gau-Berlin, in relation to recruitment into the Wehrmacht, Ordnungspolizei, National Socilaist German Workers' Party and the 1.SS Leibstandarte 'Adolf Hitler'.

- Manage the administrative divisions of Ortsgruppe 'Königsplatz', including the groups of Blockleiters and Zellenleiters and ensure they are adequately performing their duties to the people of Berlin.

Hauptamt Ortsgruppe Königsplatz is structured like every other office, including an officer staff of four officers, including 2 Stellenleiters and 1 Hauptstellenleiter subordinate of the Amtsleiter whom is the leader of Hauptamt Königsplatz. The role of the Amtsleiter is to coordinate his officer staff and enforce the rules and policies on his subordinates clearly, as well as construct the weekly Der Angriff newspaper which he is the publisher. The role of the Hauptstellenleiter is to Deputise for the Amtsleiter in his duties, as well as co-ordinate the 2 Stellenleiters below to ensure that their Blockleiters are performing well, and creating newspapers.

An example of a newspaper, an article, a speech and a lesson plan is enclosed within this document.

- **An example of a newspaper**

- **An example of a newspaper article**

- **An example of a speech**

- **An example of a lesson plan**

The importance of publishing weekly Der Angriff newspaper articles is vital to the public image of the Party as well as granting transparency and insight into the various activities of the Reich and how it's improving the lives of ordinary citizens. Speeches and Lesson Plans are also important as they spread the ideology of National Socialism and teach party members various essential topics.

DER AMT FÜR FINANZEN UND ARBEIT

ORGANIZATION OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

The Office of Finance and Labour is primarily responsible for the creation of economic policy, as well as inspecting businesses and managing the finances of Gau-Berlin. The essential job of the office is to ensure that all finances are correctly flowing as well as the offices are correctly using their allocated funds.

The main duties of the Office of Finance and Labour are as follows:

- The Office is responsible for managing the finances of Gau-Berlin, including the funds allocated to the offices, and the central regiments of Berlin.
- The Office is responsible for the distribution and administration of business and drivers licenses to the citizens of Berlin.
- The Office is responsible for setting prices as well as working out financial agreements of commendations, ranks, equipment and resources for the offices and regiments.
- The Office is also responsible for inspecting businesses and premises across Berlin to ensure they are co-operating with relevant business policies.
- The Office is lastly responsible for the management of donations and revenue given to the bank, which is put into the accounts of Gau-Berlin.

The Amtsleiter is the leader of the office as well as the Reichsbankdirektor, and the Hauptstellenleiter is the Oberst Inspektor der Finanzen. The main operations of the Office of Finance and Labour devolves from the Reichsbank as well as the Ortsgruppe Offices. It's main source of recruitment is from the Hauptamt, only those good at mathematics and forming economic policy/good at their job are allowed to handle the sums of money given to the bank from revenue or donations. Each office is given a set amount of 1,000,000RM to spend on office improvements, resources such as paper to print documents. The amount is managed by the office, as well as the replacement of the funds when it is depleted. The job of the Office of Finance and Labour is one of the most trusted, and important jobs within the Gau, which is only given to the very best of Party members.

DER N.S.D.A.P-STREIFENDIENST

ORGANIZATION OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

The N.S.D.A.P-Streifendienst is one of the most important branches of Ortsgruppe Königsplatz and the entire NSDAP. It was primarily made to ensure the enforcement of the code of conduct, as well as party policies. It is the bastion of fair justice and investigation and body responsible for bringing those that are against the Reich to justice and criminals.

The main duties of the N.S.D.A.P-Streifendienst are as follows:

- The Streifendienst is responsible for the enforcement of the Code of Conduct on the SA, Hauptamt, Finance, and others within the National Socilaist German Workers' Party.

- The Streifendienst is responsible for any internal investigations of party members that diverge from the rules and Code of Conduct.

- The Streifendienst is responsible for dealing with reports that pertain to a members conduct or actions and is obligated to investigate and act upon their findings.

The importance of the N.S.D.A.P-Streifendienst is to safeguard the rules and foundations that the Party and it's work is built upon. The investigative work is based on an evidence-based approach which is fairer to the accused and the person who is accusing. The N.S.D.A.P-Streifendienst was formerly the Office of Justice and Public Relations before it evolved into this present organization.

The N.S.D.A.P-Streifendienst is primarily led by the Amtsleiter der Streifendienst whom is also the Sicherdienstdirecktor der NSDAP whom is the person responsible for the security of the internal party, working in tandem with the other Security Services in Berlin.
The N.S.D.A.P-Streifendienst however is primarily responsible for all internal matters, investigations and punishments of Party members and their conduct. The Code of Conduct was codified and written by the then Office of Justice and Public Relations, and now is enforced and managed by the present day office. All Party members are not above the law, nor the Code of Conduct. Therefore, those that have been investigated and found to have broken the rules will be dealt with in the appropriate manner. This is what makes the Party deeply loyal and efficient in it's work.

HAUPTAMT KÖNIGSPLATZ UNTERBUROS

ORGANIZATION OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

The Ortsgruppe 'Königsplatz' Hauptamt-Unterbüros were originally founded by Kreisleiter Seidel in his term as Kreisleiter within Gau-Berlin .This new body was under the supervision of the Amtsleiter of Hauptamt Königsplatz, and an Unterbüroinspektor was given control of the sub-offices, which in turn were led by a Unterbüroleiter. In total there are five sub-offices that were created which focused on various specific administrative topics in Gau-Berlin.

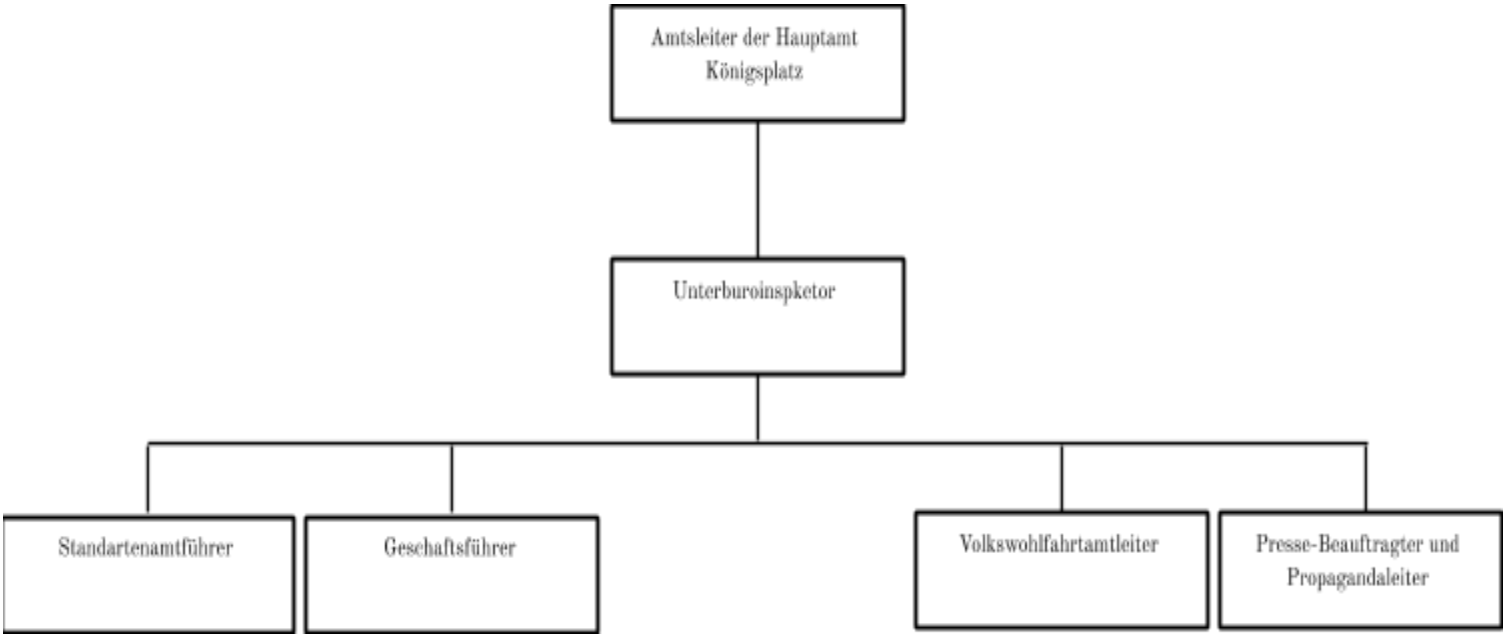
- The role of the Unterbüroinspektor

  The role of the Unterbüroinspektor is to manage the sub-offices and observe the Unterbüroleiters. The person who holds this office directly responds to the Amtsleiter and gives a weekly report on any progress made during that week.

- The role of the Unterbüroleiter

  The role of the Unterbüroleiter is to manage a specific sub-office within the organization. There are currently five Unterbüroleiters that serve in individual offices who report directly to the Unterburoinspektor. Each office leader has the responsibility and role to ensure the work they are doing is of good quality and

The structure of the Unterburos is as follows:



HAUPTAMT KÖNIGSPLATZ UNTERBUROS

ORGANIZATION OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

- **Press- und Propaganda Amt:**
  The Press -und Propaganda Amt is responsible for the distribution of newspapers amongst Cells and Blocks by administrative means as well as taking up the task of making newspaper articles for the internal party newspaper as well as for Der Sturmer and Der Angriff. This office is primarily led by the Amtsleiter of Propaganda which is the Presse-Beauftragter und Propagandaleiter.

- **Geschaftsamt:**
  The Geschaftsamt is responsible for the health of the German people residing within Berlin, they are also primarily tasked with conducting health inspections on Reich officials (with permission) and on health establishments and commercial/hospitality establishments. This office is primarily led by the Geschäftsführer who is responsible for the management of health inspections and the officials within the Geschaftsamt.

- **Amt für Volkswohlfahrt:**
  The Office of Social Welfare is responsible for helping citizens in need, whether that be the homeless or those damaged by situations such as bombings or robberies. This office is primarily led by the Volkswohlfahrtamtleiter. They are responsible for opening food/soup kitchens for the homeless, and in general civilians, of Berlin to eat for free. Primarily done after attacks, as well as co-operating work with the Block Leaders to ensure that the relevant supplies can get out to dis-advantaged citizens.

- **Parteistandartenamt:**
  The Parteistandartenamt is responsible for checking the standards of all Sub-Offices of the Hauptamt Königsplatz, as well as the Propaganda produced by non Unterburo-Personnel. This can run from propaganda speeches, articles or lesson plans, and ensuring the Unterburo's are serving their role and doing it to the highest standard. It is also responsible for mentoring personnel who are unsure on their duties and what they must include within what they are doing.

HAUPTAMT KÖNIGSPLATZ UNTERBUROS

ORGANIZATION OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

There are very specific standards applied to each sub-office and they were specifically written within the handbook, which all Unterburoleiters are responsible for enforcing:

- **Press- und Propaganda Amt:**
  The personnel of the office must at all times remain calm and always retain their manners when dealing with any Reich official that is either subordinate or superior to them. This is due to the fact people will see them daily and it will affect the public image of the office, but also the Party if officials deviate from the standards expected of them as they are within this office.

- **Geschaftsamt:**
  The personnel of this office must, and always ensure that they are operating with the utmost care and consideration for all situations that they face whether that be business leaders or Reich officials as their behaviour could affect the public image of the Party as well as relationships with the citizens and officials.

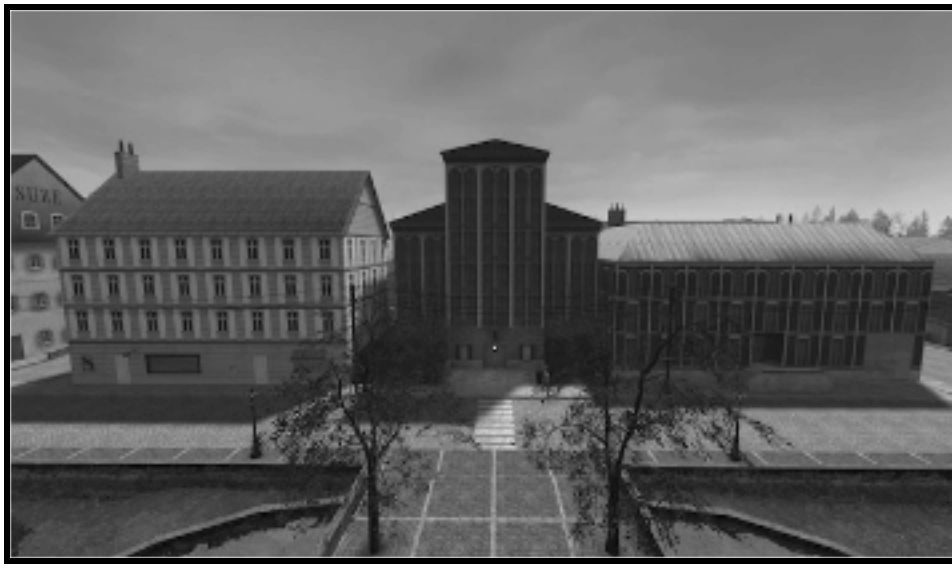
- **Amt für Volkswohlfahrt:**
  The personnel of this office must ensure they are sympathetic as well as always maintaining their manners when dealing with the German people as some are dis-advantaged and need our help the most, personnel must also act in a candidly and orderly way when interacting with Reich officials, such as Block Leaders as bad relationships equal less co-operation and less opportunities for citizens to get help that they are entitled to buy the party.

- **Parteistandartenamt:**
  The Standards of the Party Standards Office are amongst the highest of the offices within this department. The reason for this is to ensure that the quality of Hauptamt 'Königsplatz' is carefully maintained and checked adequately. All mistakes made in the areas of quality control will be strictly punished and monitored.

PARTYGEBAUDE AND BUROS

ORGANIZATION OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

The Deutsches Reichsbank is the central financial institution within the city. The Office of Finance and Labour are responsible for operating it and managing financial transactions between members, as well as donations, and revenue from newspaper sales. This is one of the most important and highly guarded places within Gau-Berlin as the vault holds considerable amounts of Reichsmarks. Party members are permitted to enter the Reichsbank as long as it's for a reason.



The Courthouse on the right, and the Ortsgruppe office on the left are the second most important offices within the city. Court trials happen within the court house, which serve the military courts, civil and party, as well as the SS-Gericht courts.

The Reichstag is the most important political building within Gau-Berlin and the Reich. It is where the Party High Command work, as well as all party members meet during important meetings at the main assembly hall.

PARTYGEBAUDE AND BUROS

ORGANIZATION OF GAU-BERLIN AND IT'S OFFICES

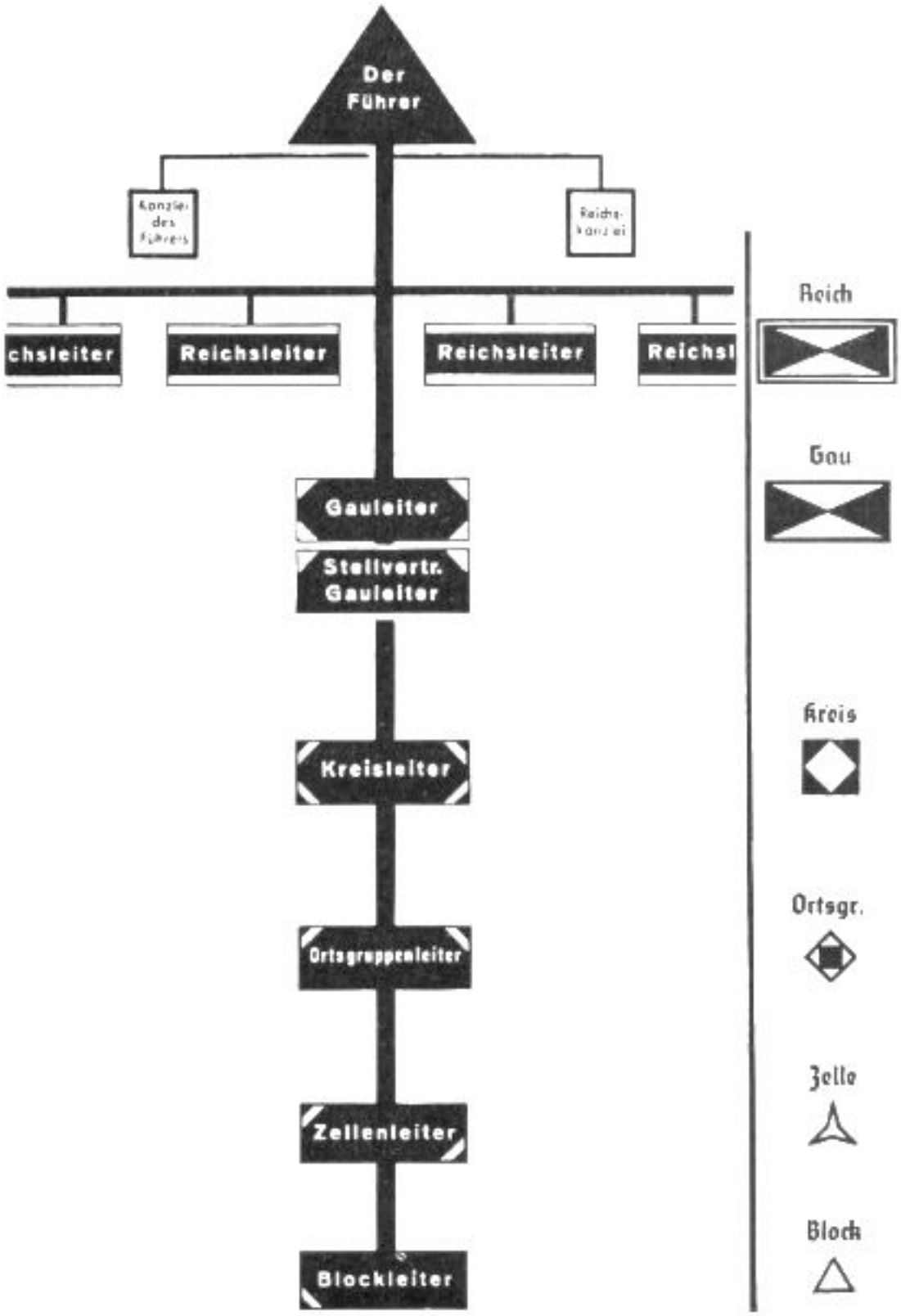
These offices are for the staff of Zellen V 'Berliner' as well as Zellen VI 'Wald'. The local Block Leaders, as well as the Zellenleiter occupy the building and manage their respective areas from it. Citizens are free to talk to their local Block Leader if they have an issue they wish to bring up.

The Ortsgruppe Offices house the NSDAP-Streifendienst, Hauptamt Königsplatz, the SA, and the training room for new Political Leader Candidates. It is one of the most important buildings within Berlin (seen on the left) where events are sometimes held as well as important discussions happen between Amtsleiters, office members and High Command.

Each party office is unique and essential to the role that they are given. The building that is the most important building within Berlin is the Reichstag. It is the house that serves High Command and a reminder of the old Weimar Republic that failed Germany. Other offices, that is not operated by the NSDAP, but an affiliated organization: The Schutstaffel, the Ministry of Interior is the second most important building within Gau-Berlin which serves as the seat of SS High Command, SS/VA as well as the 1.SS Leibstandarte 'Adolf Hitler'.

Abschnitt 7:

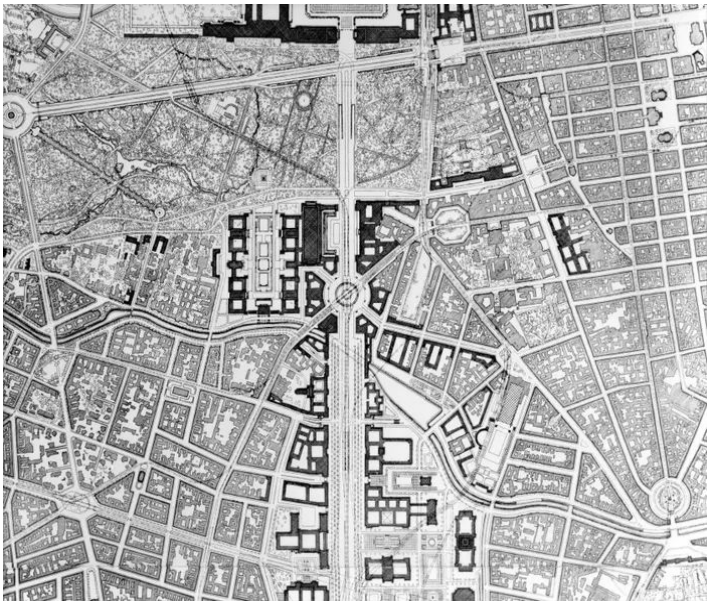
ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P


Der Führer
Kanzlei des Führers
Reichskanzlei
chsleiter
Reichsleiter
Reichsleiter
Reichsl
Gauleiter
Stellvertr. Gauleiter
Kreisleiter
Ortsgruppenleiter
Zellenleiter
Blockleiter
Reich
Gau
Kreis
Ortsgr.
Zelle
Block

DER BLOCKLEITUNG der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

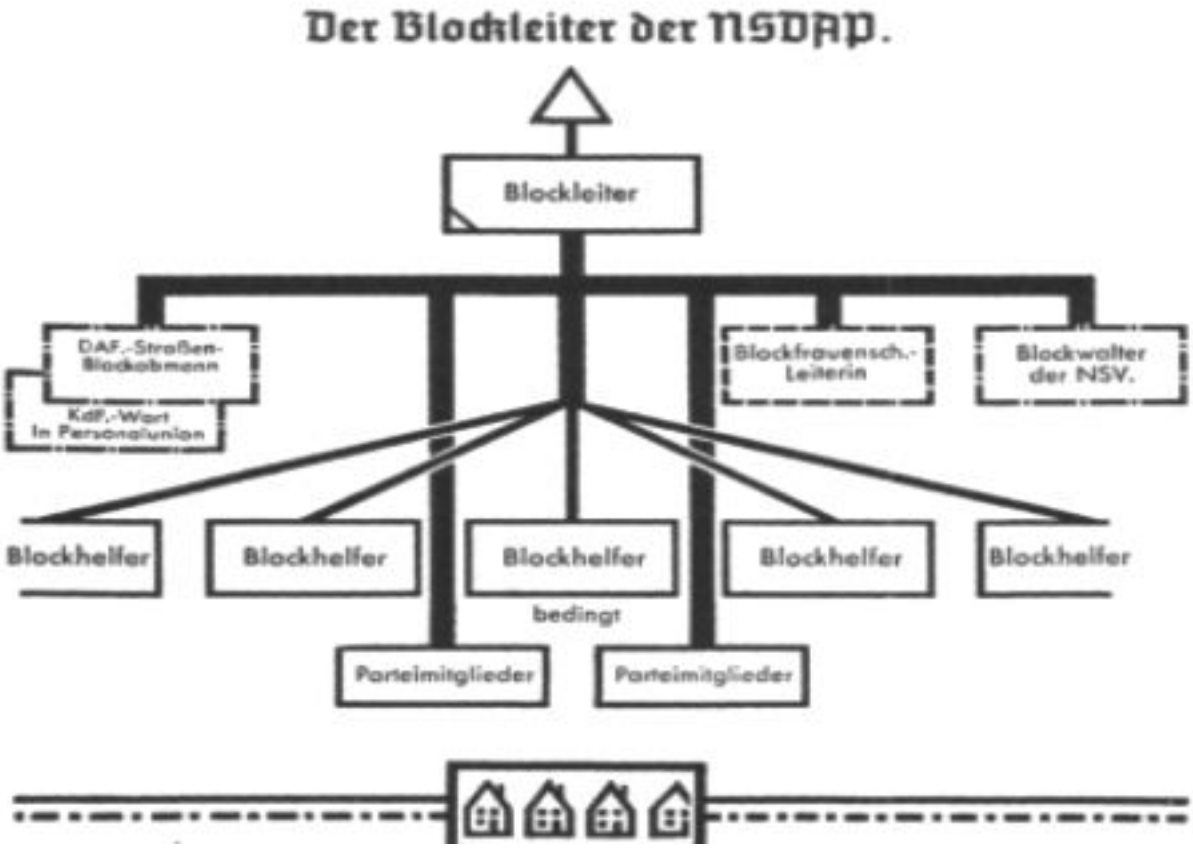
A City Block part of the lower administration of the Greater German Reich was first created in early 1930 to support the ongoing election efforts to propel the National Socialist German Workers' Party into power. The first title of Blockwart was used to gain local and national political officers through the old system of Lander in the Weimar Republic. Blockwarte were organized by neighborhoods in German towns and cities, and answered to a 'Cell Warden' known as a Zellenwart. In one cell, there would be eight to ten blocks attributed to that. On the accession of power in 1933 upon winning the elections and the appointment of our Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor, the title of Blcokwart was phased out to be replaced by Mitarbeiter. It is at this time frame that Blockleiter was most used, although in 1939, the establishment of both Mitarbeiter and Blockleiter became political positions, which was denoted by administrative armbands. A Blockleiter was assigned to a neighbourhood who was assisted by an array of Blockhelfer and other positions, such as: Blockwalter and Blockobmann which shall be explained in this section of the Administrative Regions of the Greater German Reich. By 1943 there was approximately 500,000 Blockleiter spread across the various Gau's. The Blockleiter is important as it not only serves as a vital connection between the German people and the government, but it also serves as a powerful tool to spread the great news of the Reich, promote inter-faction co-operation and organizing speeches and rallies which they are oftenly asked to do in Ortsgruppe Konigsplatz.



In every Gau, there are approximately 10,000 Blocks per region, with the lowest being just over 4,000. Each Block is designed with shops, housing or utensils a city needs. Any city in the world is divided into a grid and then built in a certain way. This is where the administrative regions come in, such as: a group of Blocks is called a Zelle, or Zellen for plural, and a group of Zellen is an Ortsgruppe and so on. It is useful to note that each level serves an important role which is laid out in the Organizationsbuch and following pages. As detailed in this map of a German city, each Block is separated by a road or pavement which as said before, hosts various buildings and designated offices. This is part of the administrative section of the Blockleitung, which the Blockleiter is a part of and leads each individual Block.

DER BLOCK der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P



A Blockleiter (''Block Leader'') is in charge of a city block which contains around 40/50 households, which includes: residential, hospitality and other business buildings. A Blockleiter is responsible for several aspects of the general day-to-day operations of the state which include: serving as a point of contact with the citizens and heading to their needs and questions as well as regularly feeding information on their activities to their superiors, which is the Zellenleiter. The main responsibility of a Blockleiter is to ensure that their Operations Center is regularly set up to act as a place for normal citizens and Reich officials to meet the Blocleiter or Zellenleiter for tasks or general enquiries, this could range from housing, directions on how to get a business license or simply some advice. It is important that Blockleiters maintain adequate records of households within their Block, whether that be residential or business to allow proper and comprehensive surveillance from both the Partei and Ordnungspolizei. This can be achieved through regular Blockleiters assigned to the Block that it is located in. These visits can be assisted by a Blockhelfer which is a member of staff assigned to the Blockleiter. Other duties vary from putting up propaganda, such as music or posters within their Block, advertisements such as billboards or radio messages and selling apartments/renting rooms to citizens and finally setting up stores, such as a bar or newspaper store to boost the local economy and employ unemployed citizens. Due to their extensive portfolio of duties and responsibilities, a Blockleiter is also assisted by a range of personnel, mainly a group of 5 Blockhelfers, as well as Blockwalters and Blockobmanns. These political positions shall be discussed in the following page.

DER BLOCK der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

It is important to understand the various political positions that support the Blockleiter in his main duties and responsibilities of running his individual Block. This section shall go over these various positions and their place within the hierarchy of a Block.

1). <u>Blockleiter</u>

The Blockleiter is responsible for the management and general options of the Block that he is assigned too. He is also the point of contact between the Block and the local Zellenleiter whom he regularly informs via a weekly report done to explain his activities. The Blockleiter also acts as a representative of the Party within each area to a regiment or business.

2). <u>Blockhelfer</u>

A Blockhelfer is one of the main administrative posts within a Block, located under a Blockleiter whom is responsible for assisting him in his duties, such as house inspection reporting on activities as well as staffing the individual operation centers to answer question from the population located within that specific Block.

3). <u>Blockwalter</u>

A Blockwalter is a Block Administrator located within a Block that is responsible for a Party Office, such as the NSV (Welfare Office) and supports the general function and operations of it's operations within the Block and communicates with the Blockleiter on its activities.

4). <u>Blockobmann</u>

A Blockobmann is a Block Foreman responsible for the concerns and co-operation of the various factories producing war armaments and goods within the specific Block. It is also responsible for ensuring they reach production quotas and deal with any issues that arise.

In one Block, there is 1 Blockleiter leading the Block, assisted by 5 Blockhelfers, 1 Blockobmann and 1 Blockwalter (depending on how many Party offices are attached to the individual Block). An example is the Deutsche Arbeitsfront which is responsible for representing the companies and personnel of every factory and business within the Reich. They would be primarily represented by the Blockobmann who reports directly to the Blockleiter with his concerns and the wishes of the personnel situated within the Block.

DER ZELLENLEITUNG der N.S.D.A.P

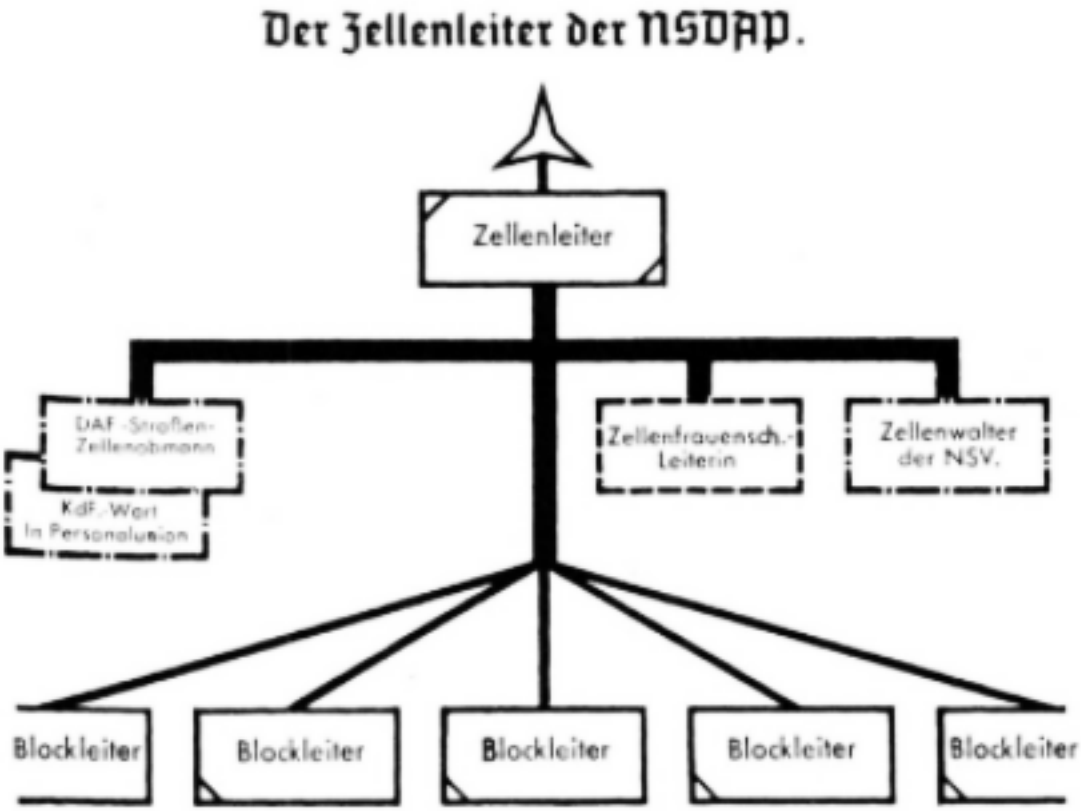
ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

The Zellen is a mid-level administrative region within the NSDAP which was first created in 1930, which was originally known as Zellenwart. The first duties of a Zellenwart was to supervise local party leaders during the time of the ascension to power by the National Socialist German Workers' Party. After the later election and appointment of our Fuhrer to Chancellor, the title of Zellenwalter transformed into the Stellenleiter which became a mid level position in charge of a local level city of town who reported directly to the Ortsgruppenleiter. The Zellenleiter was responsible for leading 4/5 City Blocks, which included around 40/50 households each. The primary responsibilities of the Stellenleiter is to observe the activities of their local Blockleiter, ensuring that the enforcement of party policies are carried out on their area, as well as war production and civil relief administration, such as clearing rubble, rebuilding factories or fixing roads. A Stellenleiter is responsible for working with their Blockleiters (there is around 5 Blockleiters per Zellen) to promote National Socialism and ensure the local population is working towards the ideals and goals of the Party. The primary concern of a Stellenleiter is to ensure that the Blockleiter is carrying out his duties carefully and in accordance with the code of conduct of the party. The Zellenleitung refers to the system of governance in which Cells of Blocks are managed at a mid-level position. Approximately, four Zellen made up one Ortsgruppen and each Stellenleiter would be responsible for leading his Zelle and reporting directly to the Ortsgruppenleiter on matters of importance and the general productivity of its citizens as well as the enforcement of laws and policies.

There are approximately 5,000 Zellen within one Gau, and the lowest being 2,000 Zellen. One Zell is made up of a group of Blocks which contain households, businesses and factories. The Zellenleiter is the sixth most powerful position within the administrative hierarchy of the NSDAP, just below the Ortsgruppenleiter and senior to the position of the Blockleiter which they are responsible for managing and coordinating to achieve goals and quotas set by the military and higher party hierarchy. One Zellen had approximately 400/600 households, depending on the size of the Block and density of the population, In conclsuion, the Zellenleiter is in control of a great deal of citizens and has a critical role in the operation and management of policy and decision making over a Zellen.

DER ZELLEN der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P



The Zellenleiter (''Cell Leader'') is in charge of a Zelle within an Ortsgruppe, which is a group of Zellen. Each Cell consisted of around 30/50 households, depending on how many residential buildings were in each Block, as 5 Blockleiter serves one Zellenleiter. A Zellenleiter is responsible for the operation and management of each Blockleiter and ensures they are doing their jobs according to the Code of Conduct as well as enforcing the policy set by Party High Command. A Zellenleiter has a unique responsibility to serve a range of different people, such as normal citizens, businessman and Reich officials on topics relating to welfare, general counsel and decision making about security, such as meeting with ORPO and local police services. One of the most important duties of the Zellenleiter is to ensure that their Blockleiter sends a weekly report about their activities as well as ensuring that the registration documents such as spreadsheets and rosters are kept up to date carefully to adequately keep track of staff and personnel working for that specific Block or Zellen. Zellenleiter are also responsible for working with the Zellenobman to enforce war armament productivity quotas, as well as working with their Zellenwalters to make sure that all citizens within their Zellen are given welfare payments and adequate care, such as regular soup kitchens and giving our rationing. The remaining duties of each Zellenleiter is to make their own reports to summarize their Blockleiter reports to the Amtsleiter of Hauptamt Königsplatz to ensure he is adequately up to date on all activities within each Cell and Block. This is useful for the general cohesion of government and lines of communication remaining strong between local and national governance.

DER ZELLEN der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

It is important to understand the various political positions that support the Stellenleiter in his main duties and responsibilities of running his individual Zell. This section shall go over these various positions and their place within the hierarchy of a Zell.

1). <u>Zellenleiter</u>

The Zellenleiter is responsible for the management of his Blockleiters as well as the enforcement of Party policies on a local level to the households, as well as war production and administration of civil relief efforts, such as clearing rubble after an air raid.

2). <u>Zellenwalter</u>

The Zellenwalter is much similar to a Blockwalter, with similar responsibilities such as the administration of the National Socialist Welfare Office (NSV), but on a much broader scale, such as oversight of NSV officials on the various Blocks managed by the Blockleiters.

3). <u>Zellenobmann</u>

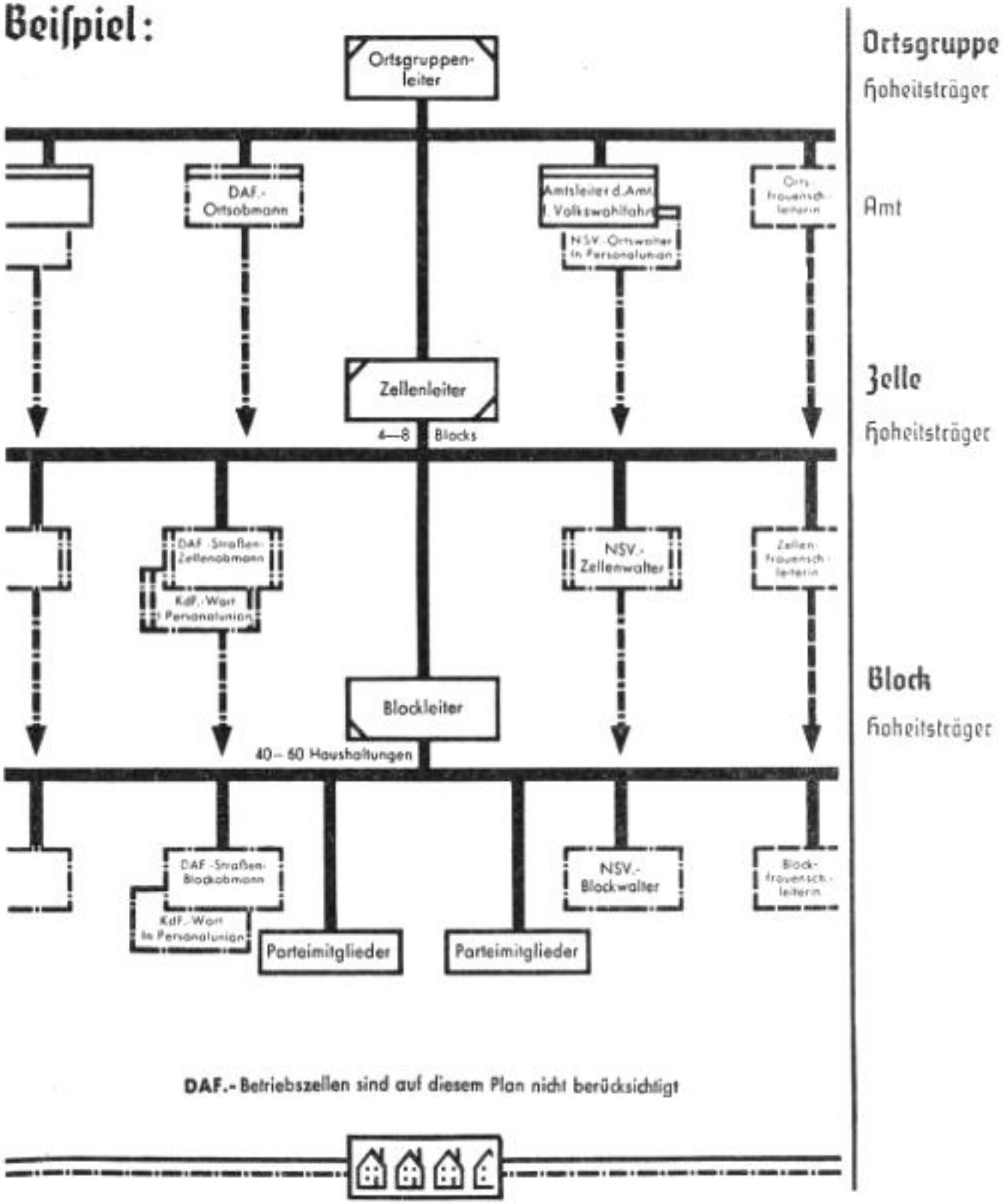
The Zellobmann is the representative of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront and in turn the needs and concerns of factory workers within the specific cell. He is responsible for ensuring that the production of war armaments within individual blocks.

4). <u>Zellenfrauenschleiterin</u>

The Zellenfrauenschleiterin (Cell Manager) is the main representative from the Hitler Youth and the League of German Girls, representing their concerns and then liaising with the Cell leadership on Youth programmes and any issues relating to them

In the administration of a Zell(en) there are 4 Blockleiters, 1 Zellenwalter, 1 Zellenobmann and 1 Zellenfrauenschleiterin which is overall led by the Zellenleiter which is the Chief Party official within the specific area (cell). A Zelle is composed of eight to twelve city blocks, including a range of establishments such as businesses, hospitality and important facilities which could be government offices or Wehrmacht outposts/installations.

Block- und Zellensystem der NSDAP.

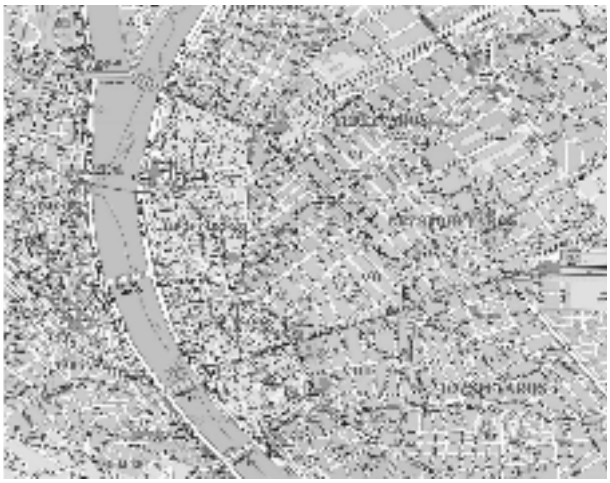


DER ORTSGRUPPENLEITUNG der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

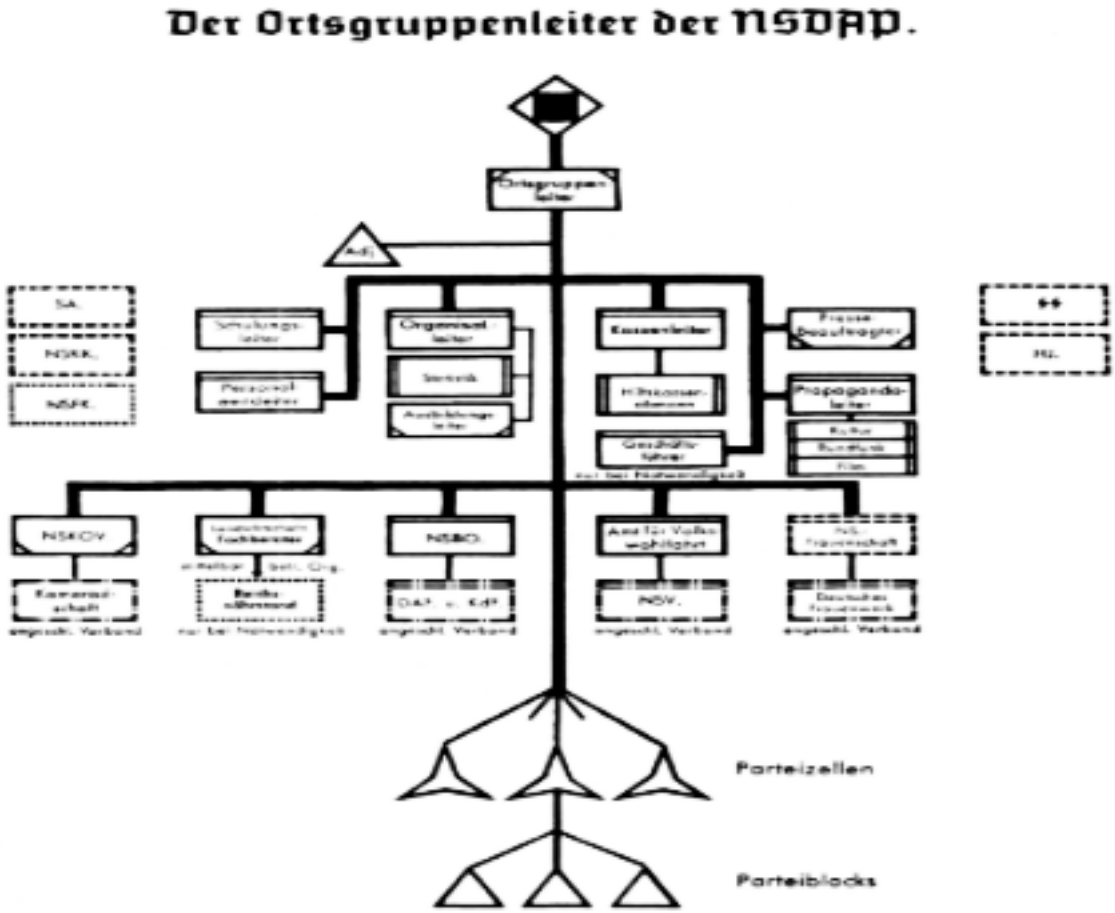
The Ortsgruppenleiter was first used in 1930 for the purposes of election county organization. This position was especially useful in co-ordinating the propaganda activities as well as organizing resources of local supporters of the Party in order to get the maximum vote turnout for the election. After the process of the Gleichschaltung, the Ortsgruppenleiter became and evolved into the leader of a large town or city, or simply a city district. An Ortsgruppe (Ortsgruppen for plural) is made up of various numbers of Blocks and Cells. A City District is a section of a city, such as Berlin which are groups of large towns and many villages, which number thousands of German households. For example, the city of Berlin is made up of over fourteen districts which would be controlled by an Ortsgruppenleiter. In the purview of the Ortsgruppenleiter, the local government of the village or town would primarily be led by him, as well as supported by the local party officials and government. Within an Ortsgruppe, there are several Amtsleiters (Office Leaders) who would be responsible for the operations of various party offices, such as the Party Welfare Office which would be tasked with feeding citizens and housing any homeless. The Ortsgruppenleiter is also responsible, especially in wartime, to run civil defence systems which encompass Anti Air towers and spotlight towers. Secondly, they are responsible for leading civil relief efforts, including the clearing of rubble after air raids and cleaning up the streets or repairing shops, roads, bridges and other infrastructure.

There are as many as 1,500 Ortsgruppen within one Gau, and for example, there is 306 Ortsgruppe within Gau-Berlin, which translates to 10 Kreis, or 36 Ortsgruppen per Kreis. Each Ortsgruppenleiter is also responsible for the management of the German Labour Front as well as the Reich Labour Service officials, which are responsible for the management of factory workers and their welfare/needs. The Ortsgruppenletiung, and the Ortsgruppenleiter is the third most powerful position within a Gau, and the fourth most powerful position within the hierarchy of the German Reich, under the Reichsleiter, Gauleiter, and Kreisleiter. In conclusion, the Ortsgruppenleiter is in control of a district which is various villages and towns grouped together, as well as the corresponding Cells and Blocks within them.



DER ORTSGRUPPE der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

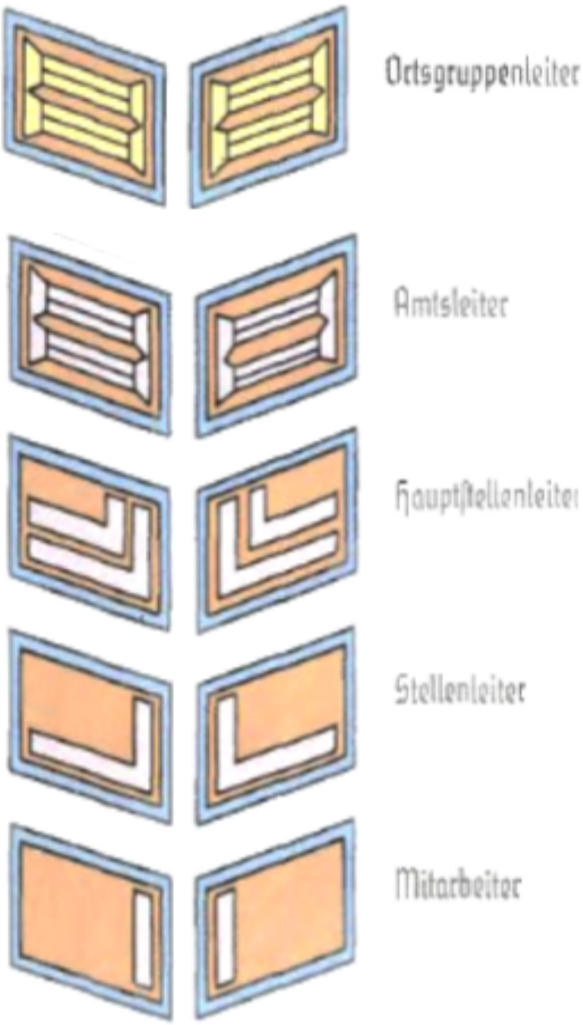


The Ortsgruppenleiter (''Local Group Leader'') is the main official responsible for the administration and management of a municipal area, (a town, city or large city.) The municipal area would usually contain a number of Cells (approximately 2/3) as well as approximately 4 Blocks per Cell, therefore the Ortsgruppenleiter is in charge of a group of Zellenleiters and Blockleiters who answer directly to him. As well as the city administration, the various Amts that make up the Ortsgruppe, such as Propaganda, Justice, NSV and others also report directly to the Ortsgruppenleiter. The responsibilities of the Ortsgruppenleiter is to ensure that party policies are adequately enforced, the local law enforcement are effectively enforcing the laws and codes that all citizens must abide by, as well as the Ortsgruppenleiter serves as the senior mid level responsible for reporting activities and concerns to the Kreisleiter and where necessary, the Gauleiter.

DER ORTSGRUPPE der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

It is important to understand the various political positions that create and run the NSDAP-Local group (Ortsgruppe). This section shall go over these various positions and their place within the hierarchy of an Ortsgruppe.



The Ortsgruppenleiter is responsible for the day-to-day operations of his Ortsgruppe der NSDAP. The Ortsgruppenleiter is responsible for the Cells and Blocks under the Ortsgruppe territory he is assigned to, as well as the Political officer under him.

The Ortsgruppe Amtsleiter is responsible for the management of his public office within the NSDAP Ortsgruppe, and the personnel of his office.

The Hauptstellenleiter within an Ortsgruppe office is directly second in command to the Amtsleiter, acting as his deputy and future successor.

The Stellenleiter is the first Party officer position, who is responsible for his individual cell and Blocks within the Ortsgruppe. Other responsibilities include regularly updating the Amtsleiter on his duties and activities through weekly reports.

The Hilfsstelenleiters are the junior-mid level positions which are just below a Stellenleiter. This position is generally tasked with leadership on a lower level within an office of the Ortsgruppe. This can be leadership of a Sub-Office, Blockleiter position, or other forms of leadership.

The Mitarbeiter is the lowest political position of an Ortsgruppe and the primary responsibilities range from assisting Hilfsstelenleiters or working as a Blockhelfer in regards to the Local Block of the respective Ortsgruppe area leadership.

DER KREISLEITUNG der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

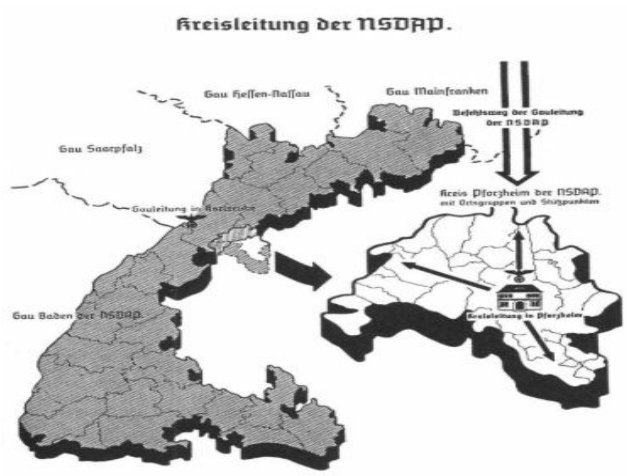
The Kreisleiter was first used in the early 1930s to coordinate electoral efforts within the individual German cities, including Munich, Berlin or Dresden. Later after the ascension of power, the use of the Kreisleiter was used for County management and the operations and administration of them. Within a Gau, there were several Kreis, roughly 50 or more. Several Ortsgruppen were within the Kreis made up of several hundred Zellen and Blocks. The Kreisleiter is mainly responsible for ensuring that the various Blocks and Zellen are operating effectively and cohesively, as it's essential that the word of the Fuhrer and the doctrine of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. The Kreis can be described as sections of a Gau with grouped Cells and Blocks, as explained above and an example beside here shows what a City or County would look like, which the Kreisleiter would be primarily responsible for and it's operations. The Kreisleiter is also directly accountable to the Gauleiter who relays commands and policies for the various Kreisleiters to implement. As part of the ascension of power, the original and corrupt local government of the Weimar Republic was removed and the civilian positions were given to the Kreisleiter and Gauleiter to ensure the German population had a proper and cohesive form of governance which is far better then the corrupt and defunct former predecessor.

There are approximately more than 50 Kreis within one Gau which represent potentially millions of loyal German people. One Krei represents a few thousand people which the Kreisleiter is directly accountable for by the Gauleiter and the Party, and the German people and their actions are directly accountable to the Fuhrer whom they owe everything to for rebuilding the German fatherland and the restoration of the admiration across the world for German resolve and strength. The responsibility of an individual Kreisleiter was something that has never been seen when the Weimar Republic was in power, such accountability and resolve of one Party member in service of his people is something always to be admired and noted. The Kreisleiter is one of the most powerful officers within the National Socialist German Workers' Party.

DER KREIS der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

The Kreisleiter ('District Leader') is an official that is responsible for the leadership and coordination of a county, district or a small city. The population of these Cities or Districts would number to 500,000 or more, depending on the size. The Kreisleiter is in-charge of several Ortsgruppenleiter, as well as hundreds of Zellenleiters and thousands of individual Blockleiters. The responsibilities of the Kreisleiter is to manage the individual city or district, including the co-ordination of civil authorities, security forces, including, SD, ORPO and other agencies, as well as the administration of relief efforts in relation to food rations and the cleaning up and repairing of cities after bombing raids or damage.



DER KREIS der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

It is important to understand the various political positions that support the Ortsgruppenleiter in his main duties and responsibilities of running his individual Ortsgruppe. This section shall go over these various positions and their place within the hierarchy of an Ortsgruppe.

1.) **Kreisleiter**
The Kreisleiter is responsible for the overall administration of the Kreis as well as his internal Ortsgruppe, Block and Zellen. The Kreisleiter is also responsible for the coordination of all party offices within the area and enforcement of policies.

2.) **Kreiskassenleiter**
The Kreiskassenleiter is the District Treasurer of the Kreis, responsible for the management of the finances of the towns, cities and villages within the Kreis, as well as the operations of the Reichsbank branch at the District.

3.) **Hunderschaftsleiter**
The Hunderschaftsleiter was responsible for the overall teaching of young kids, which are from Kindergarten age. This official would be responsible for the administration of schools and ensuring the teachers are conforming to the correct party standards.

4.) **Ausbildungsleiter**
The Ausbildungsleiter is the overall training manager of forces within the District, including local SA, and other paramilitary forces within the District.

5.) **Kreistabsamtsleiter**
The Kreistabsamtsleiter is responsible for the management and administration of the internal staff of the Kreisleiter, including, secretaries, assistants and other administrators.

6.) **Kreisorganisationsleiter**
The Kreisorganisationsleiter is responsible to reporting to the Reichsorganisationsleiter whom is responsible for the organization of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.
The Kreis Organisations Liter is responsible for ensuring the Kreis is run according to all Party policies as well as ensuring the relevant authorities are acting accordingly.

7.) **Kreisamtsleiter**
The Kreisamtsleiter is in charge of various sub-offices connected to the Kreisleiter. These offices would include: Propaganda, NSV and any other office.

DER GAULEITUNG der N.S.D.A.P

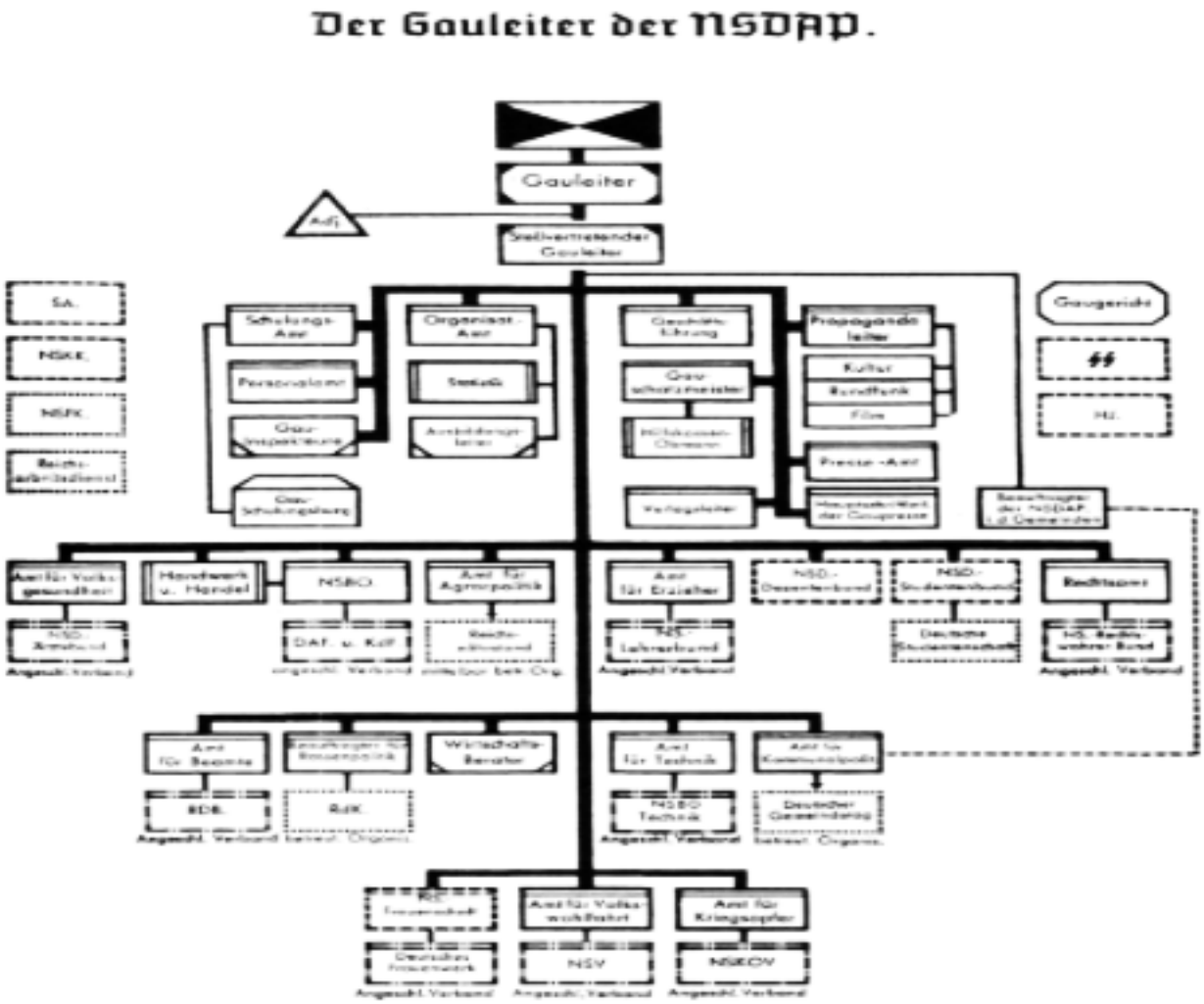
ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

The first use of the term Gauleiter was first used in 1925 to serve as managing an electoral district for the National Socialist German Workers' Party. These responsibilities would include managing the local supporters of the Party and all efforts to win votes within the upcoming elections. The role of Kreisleiter was introduced to act as an intermediary for the lower officials and the Gauleiter, however more positions were added after the ascension of power. The term 'Gau' was first used as a region of the German Reich. After the NSDAP took power in 1933, the Gauleiter became the second highest ranking official within the Party under the Reichsleiter and Fuhrer. The Gauleiter would be responsible for the operations and management of the individual political regions set up to mirror the former German states. Within each Gaue, the Gauleiter controlled the Kreise, Ortsgruppe, Zellen and Blocks within the Gau. The Gauleiter served with the local government, as well as held many civil positions such as State President in order to ensure the effectiveness of all operations were maintained and any overlapping jurisdictions were expunged. Within each Gau, there were numerous Gau-level positions, such as the Propagandaleiter which was responsible for all propaganda operations, newspapers, radio stations and public displays, the Gauschatzmeister responsible for all financial operations, such as banks and the collection of taxes, as well as the Gauinspekteure which was responsible for ensuring the organisation, conduct of officials and party policy was enforced and maintained throughout the Gau. There were numerous political offices and officials who worked to further National Socialism on the population as well as the operations of local, county, city and state levels. Each Gau was given a capital city which acted as the Head Office where the staff of the Gauleiter and the various representatives of party offices, such as the Parteigericht, SA, SS, and so on. A list of the various Gaue and Gauleiters are within this **document** inserted into this section of the handbook. Another system of governance were the Reichsgaue which corresponds to the annexed territory by the German Reich, such as the Danzig West Prussia which was formed from the Free City of Danzig after the invasion of Poland on the 1st September 1939. A list of Reichsgau is within this **document** and is inserted into this section handbook.

Gaue der NSDAP.

DER GAU der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P



The Gauleiter ('District Leader') was directly responsible for his specific Gau. The authority of the Gauleiter came directly from the Fuhrer through the ideal of Fuhrerprinzip where the belief is that the word of the Fuhrer is law, and above any other. His responsibilities are to manage the Gau in accordance with Party policy and abide by the correct conduct. Each Gauleiter led several thousand Blocks, Zellen, Ortsgruppen, and Kreis within his individual Gau. The Gauleiter also had total authority over the security apparatus of the Gau, as well as any party office stationed within the area, such as the operations of the NSKK, RAD, SA, and the Hitler Youth. In total, there were 44 Gauleiter and the same for Deputy Gauleiter. Within the administrative system, the Deputy Gauleiter would not immediately take over by right of position, but by direct approval by the Fuhrer. This removed any inclination of treason or attempts to take over the superiors position automatically - however this never happened as all Gauleiters and their Deputies were all loyal and obedient to the Fuhrer and to National Socialism. The chain of command within a Gau would be the Gauleiter, Deputy Gauleiter, Kreisleiter(s), Ortsgruppenleiter(s, Zellenleiter(s), and the Blockleiter(s). Each administrative division works with each other, however is primarily responsible to the Gauleiter.

DER GAU der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

It is important to understand the various political positions that support the Gauleiter in his main duties and responsibilities of running his individual Gau This section shall go over these various positions and their place within the hierarchy of an Ortsgruppe.

1.) <u>Gauleiter</u>

The Gauleiter was directly appointed by the Fuhrer, Adolf Hitler and his actions were only accountable to him and his decisions. The Gauleiter had supreme authority over their individual Gau, as well as being responsible for the internal functions, such as finance, schools, security and management of their various Kreis, Ortsgruppe, Cell, and Blocks.

2.) <u>Stellvertretender Gauleiter</u>

The Stellvertretender Gauleiter (Deputy Gauleiter) was responsible for Deputising for the Gauleiter in his duties during times when he is incapacitated. These situations can be the Gauleiter outside of the Gau or that he has been delegated the responsibility for an allocated reason. He has the same power as the Gauleiter, however answers to him in all respects. He does not immediately take over from the Gauleiter upon his removal or death.

3.) <u>Propagandaleiter</u>

The Propagandaleiter was responsible for the management of propaganda operations within the Gau. Such things include the Reich Chambers of Culture, Film and Radio, as well as local operations to improve the morale of the German people. This individual reports to the Gauleiter as well as the Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

4.) <u>Gauschatzmeister</u>

The Gauschatzmeister was responsible for the management of finances and the treasury of the Gau. Including the management of banks and the operations of the Reichsbank. The Gauschatzmeister is responsible to the Gauleiter and Stellvertretender Gauleiter, as well primarily responsible to the Ministry of Finance.

5.) <u>Gauinspekteure</u>

The Gauinspekteure was responsible for directing all operations relating to the Organisation of the Gau, including party policy, conduct as well as ensuring all members were acting in accordance with them. This official was responsible to the Reichsorganisationleiter.

Gaue der NSDAP.

Lfd. Nr.	Gau	Sitz der Gauleitung	Kreise Stand 1.12.1940	Gebietsbereiche (1.12.1940) Orts-gruppen	Zellen	Blocks	Haushaltungen Stand 17.5.1939	Einwohner Stand 17.5.1939	Bodenfläche in qkm
1	Baden	Karlsruhe	27	1 165	3 265	15 435	678 000	2 503 000	15 070
2	Bayreuth	Bayreuth	41	1 676	2 733	14 010	573 000	2 368 000 [1])	29 652
3	Berlin	Berlin	10	306	5 105	33 280	1 583 000	4 339 000	884
4	Danzig-Westpreußen	Danzig	31	503	3 022	10 153	498 000	2 204 000	26 056
5	Düsseldorf	Düsseldorf	7	216	2 699	16 989	717 000	2 262 000	2 672
6	Essen	Essen	9	180	2 090	11 044	559 000	1 922 000	2 825
7	Franken	Nürnberg	11	311	1 156	5 868	301 000	1 078 000	7 619
8	Halle-Merseburg	Halle (Saale)	17	685	2 390	10 670	463 000	1 580 000	10 217
9	Hamburg	Hamburg	10	160	1 676	11 295	571 000	1 712 000	746
10	Hessen-Nassau	Frankfurt (Main)	26	1 352	3 247	17 896	888 000	3 114 000	15 058
11	Kärnten	Klagenfurt	8	242	945	3 728	103 000	451 000	11 555
12	Köln-Aachen	Köln	20	434	3 351	15 086	707 000	2 445 000	8 161
13	Kurhessen	Kassel	15	344	1 322	5 797	246 000	972 000	9 199
14	Magdeburg-Anhalt	Dessau	18	747	2 441	11 800	551 000	1 820 000	13 902
15	Mainfranken	Würzburg	14	322	1 067	4 497	205 000	841 000	8 432
16	Mark Brandenburg	Berlin	30	1 730	3 315	18 003	872 000	3 009 000	38 275
17	Mecklenburg	Schwerin	13	627	1 468	8 008	246 000	901 000	15 721
18	Moselland	Koblenz	18	735	1 510	7 632	329 000	1 369 000	11 875
19	München-Oberbayern	München	23	616	1 776	13 621	518 000	1 938 000	16 338
20	Niederdonau	Wien	26	794	3 213	15 491	460 000	1 697 000 [1])	23 535
21	Niederschlesien	Breslau	35	1 299	4 806	21 734	586 000	3 287 000	26 981
22	Oberdonau	Linz (z. Zt. Wien)	17	481	2 750	9 424	254 000	1 032 000 [1])	14 237
23	Oberschlesien	Kattowitz	24	922	5 885	17 067	1 040 000	4 175 000	20 618
24	Ost-Hannover	Lüneburg	16	478	1 513	6 486	276 000	1 123 000	18 065
25	Ostpreußen	Königsberg	45	643	3 784	14 230	787 000	3 335 000	53 140
26	Pommern	Stettin	31	1 033	3 288	14 196	631 000	2 385 000	37 881
27	Sachsen	Dresden	27	1 492	7 207	36 351	1 741 000	5 233 000	14 995
28	Salzburg	Salzburg	5	123	635	2 539	64 000	256 000	7 153
29	Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel	21	802	2 520	11 752	442 000	1 589 000	15 682
30	Schwaben	Augsburg	15	650	779	5 093	239 000	949 000	10 304
31	Steiermark	Graz	17	343	1 557	7 050	278 000	1 117 000	17 388
32	Sudetenland	Reichenberg	45	1 821	4 797	23 942	919 000	2 944 000 [1])	22 587
33	Süd-Hannover-Braunschweig	Hannover	26	903	2 969	13 910	611 000	2 138 000	14 549
34	Thüringen	Weimar	20	1 455	2 557	14 154	709 000	2 447 000	15 765
35	Tirol-Vorarlberg	Innsbruck	10	335	813	4 821	113 000	488 000	13 125
36	Wartheland	Posen	41	501	2 401	10 299	980 000	4 557 000 [1])	43 905
37	Weser-Ems	Oldenburg	13	609	2 679	12 624	442 000	1 777 000	14 974
38	Westfalen-Nord	Münster	19	908	3 331	17 725	705 000	2 825 000	14 558
39	Westfalen-Süd	Bochum	18	627	3 113	15 856	754 000	2 677 000	7 655
40	Westmark	Neustadt	18	529	2 213	10 010	504 000	1 893 000	7 417
41	Wien	Wien	10	315	2 391	14 501	723 000	1 930 000	1 219
42	Württemberg-Hohenzollern	Stuttgart	35	1 187	3 579	16 748	798 000	2 973 000	20 650
43	Auslandsorganisation	Berlin	—	—				—	—

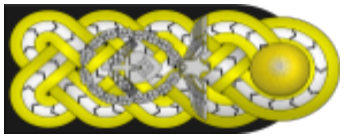
DER REICHSLEITUNG der N.S.D.A.P

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE N.S.D.A.P

The composition of the German Reich was a pyramid command structure ranging from the Fuhrer who is the Supreme Commander of Germany, to a Blockleiter that controls 40/50 households. The Reichsleitung was made up of the central command staff of the Party directly subordinate to the Fuhrer in both political stature and rank. In consideration to the Reichsleitung, it consisted of the Reichsleiter, the Hauptamts and the Amts. Members of the Reichsleitung were directly appointed by the Fuhrer as the members held enormous power within the state. The principal functions of the Reichsleiter included carrying out the tasks and missions assigned to them by the Fuehrer or by the Chief of the Party Chancellery, Martin Bormann. The Reichsleiter were further charged with ensuring that Party policies were being executed in all the subordinate areas of the Reich. The Reichsleiter were also responsible for ensuring a continual flow of new leadership into the Party. In addition to the Reichsleiter, the Reichsleitung (Reich Party Directorate) included about eleven Hauptamter, or Main Offices, and about four Amts, or Offices. The Hauptamter of the Party included such main organizations as those for personnel, training, technology (headed by Speer), "Volkdom," (headed by Himmler), civil servants, communal policy, and the like. The Amts, or offices, of the Party within the Reichsleitung included the Office for Foreign Policy under Rosenberg which actively participated in plans for aggression against Norway, the Office for Colonial Policy, the Office for Genealogy, and the Office for Racial Policy. The history of the Reichsleiter can be traced back to the very early days of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. It was originally named the Reichinspekteur which was responsible for national party activities during the election periods. Once the Third Reich was consolidated, the Reichsleiter was born and it's responsibilities ranged from directing the policies of the state, managing important party offices and executing the will of the Fuhrer und Reichskanzler. The NSDAP represents the political conception, the political conscience, and the political will of the German nation. Political conception, political conscience, and political will are embodied in the person of the Fuhrer. Based on his directives and in accordance with the program of the NSDAP the organs of the Reich Directorate directionally determine the political aims of the German people. It is in the Reich Directorate that the arteries of the organization of the German people and the State merge. It is the task of the separate organs of the Reich Directorate to maintain as close a contact as possible with the life of the nation through their sub-offices in the Gau

OFFICE HOLDER	RANK INSIGNIA/TITLE	OFFICE DESCRIPTION
 Robert Ley	 Reichsorganisationsleiter und Leiter des Deutsche Arbeitsfront	The Reichsorganisationsleiter was responsible for the general organization of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, including rank insigniа and management, also; the Leiter des Deutsche Arbeitsfront was responsible for leading the organization as well as co-ordinate the dissolved trade unions and factory personnel and manage their interests.
 Heinrich Himmler	 Reichsführer-SS und Reichsminister des Innern (1943)	The Reichsfuhrer-SS was responsible for the co-ordination of all German police as well as intelligence agencies. It was also responsible for commanding the Waffen-SS and acting as the senior-most official in the Schutzstaffel. The Reichsminister des Innern was responsible for coordinating the Ministry of Interior and it's various offices and functions within the Reich.
 Franz Xaver Schwarz	 Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP und SS-Oberstgruppenführer	The Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP was responsible for the management of funds within the NSDAP, including donations and other revenue such as newspaper revenue. It is also responsible for awarding unique NSDAP party numbers on behalf of the Fuhrer. It is a position that administers party dues and the management of Party books regularly.

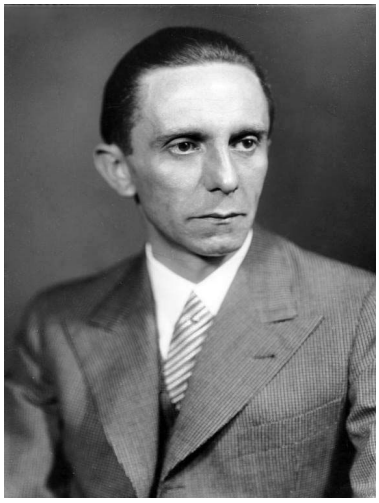
OFFICE HOLDER	RANK INSIGNIA/TITLE	OFFICE DESCRIPTION
 Martin Bormann	 Chef der Parteikanzlei und SS-Obergruppenführer	The Chef der Parteikanzlei (founded after the abolishment of Deputy Fuhrer in 1941) was responsible for various appointments to NSDAP Offices, as well as Professors and other posts. It was also responsible for dictating Party policy amongst regional and national leaders. The Parteikanzlei was also responsible for cooperating with other agencies and offices within the Reich on issues.
 Artur Axmann	 Reichsjugendführer	The Reichsjugendführer was responsible for the management and operations of the youth organizations of the Reich, including: Hitler Youth, Deutsches Jungvolk and League of German Girls. This position is responsible for ensuring that all youth are in-doctrinated in the ideology of National Socialism as well as promoting the Reich to future leaders and officials that will eventually serve within its ranks from the Youth organizations.
 Philip Bouhler	 Chef der Kanzlei des Fuhrers der NSDAP und SS-Obergruppenführer	The Chef der Kanzlei des Fuhrers der NSDAP is responsible for the co-ordination of important functions such as dealing with party complaints, clemency and personal affairs of the Fuhrer. The position is also responsible for working with the Chef der Reichskanzlei on cabinet affairs as well as directives from the Fuhrer und Reichskanzler to Reichsministers of policies created by him to be enforced and implemented.

OFFICE HOLDER	RANK INSIGNIA/TITLE	OFFICE DESCRIPTION
 Alfred Rosenberg	 Reichsleiter und Leiter der Amt Rosenberg	The Leiter der Amt Rosenberg was responsible for the management and operations of Amt Rosenberg which was concerned with the cultural policy of the NSDAP as well as acquiring important pieces of art which is beneficial to the Reich and people's to show it's history. The office is also responsible generally for internal surveillance of the Party, such as ideology indoctrination and the management of the internal Foreign Policy Office of the NSDAP.
 Konstantin Hierl	 Reichsarbeitsführer der RAD	The Reichsarbeitsführer was responsible for the management and operations of the Reichsarbeitsdienst and Labour forces within the Reich that both contributed to the war effort, such as building military installations and civilian infrastructure such as working in factories or building them. This position is primarily responsible for ensuring that all those that want a job, get a job within the Reich and work to the ebay of their ability within the organization.
 Viktor Lutze	 Stabschef der Sturmabteilung	The Stabschef-SA was responsible for the management and coordination of the SA within the Reich. The Stabschef is appointed by the Oberster-SA Führer who is our Fuhrer, Adolf Hitler. The Stabschef is also responsible for the Supreme SA Command and it's various officers, such as the SA-Gruppen and leaders of the various SA offices that serve the personnel and operations of the organization.

OFFICE HOLDER	RANK INSIGNIA/TITLE	OFFICE DESCRIPTION
 Max Amann	 Reichspressleiter und Präsident des Reichs Medienkammer	The Reichspressleiter was responsible for the internal press office of the Party, as well as the management of the Party Publishing House. The position was primarily responsible also for press releases and public party announcements. The Präsident des Reichs Medienkammer was head of the internal body within the Ministry of Propaganda that deals with the German media, television and radio networks.
 Otto Dietrich	 Reichspressechef der Reich Reichsregierung	The Reichspressechef der Reich Reichsregierung was the Reichs Press Chief of the Government and the main editor of all newspapers within the Reich and internal agencies, such as the Wehrmacht or Schutzstaffel. This position has oversight of all editorials as well as public statements of the Reich Government.
 Erwin Krause	 Korpsführer des Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrkorps	The Korpsführer des Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrkorps was responsible for ensuring the duties and operations of the NSKK which included the training of members with high performance motorcycles and automobiles. The NSKK was also responsible for transporting SA and NSDAP officials around the Reich. The Korpsführer is responsible for day to day operations and management.

OFFICE HOLDER	RANK INSIGNIA/TITLE	OFFICE DESCRIPTION
 Alfred Keller	 Korpsführer des Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps	The Korpsführer des Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps was the leader of the National Socialist Flyers Corps which was an organization formed by the German Air Sports Association. It is responsible for the direction of training, offices and policy within the organization as well as closely working with the Ministry of Aviation on Civil Defence and operations.
 Ricardo Walther Óscar Darré	 Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft	The Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft was the official in charge of the cabinet-level Ministry of Food and Agriculture within the Reich. He is responsible for the coordination of agencies that deal with food standards, distribution and shops.He is primarily responsible for the management of the Ministry and reporting to the Fuhrer and Chef der Reichskanzlei who leads the Reichs Cabinet.
 Franz von Epp	 Reichsleiter und Leiter des Kolonialpolitischen Amtes	The Leiter des Kolonialpolitischen Amtes was responsible for forming the colonial policy of the Party as well as teaching colonial territory owned by Germany in history to citizens of the Reich. The position is responsible for the operations and management of the office.

OFFICE HOLDER	RANK INSIGNIA/TITLE	OFFICE DESCRIPTION
 Karl Fiehler	 Reichsleiter und Leiter des Hauptamt Stadtpolitik	The Leiter des Hauptamt Stadtpolitik is responsible for forming local government policy and ideals for local administrators to abide by. The office is an extremely important component of how the local population is managed in accordance with Party policies.
 Hans Frank	 General Gouverneur von der Generalgouvernement	The General Gouverneur von der Generalgouvernement is responsible for the management of Polish land annexed by the German Reich in 1939 to reclaim former German territories and people's. The position is responsible for the civilian administration of the nation as well as the enforcement of party policies onto the population.
   Walter Buch (Top) Wilhelm Grimm (Bottom)	 Leiter der Oberstes Parteigericht (Top) und Leiter der zweite kammer des Oberstes Parteigericht (Bottom)	The Leiter der Oberstes Parteigericht was responsible for the overall leadership of the Supreme Court of the NSDAP which primarily dealt with the prosecution and investigation of party members who have broken the code of conduct or have done something which is unlawful. The Leiter der zweite kammer des Oberstes Parteigericht is responsible for the leadership of the second chamber of the Supreme Court as well as acting as the Deputy to the Leiter der Oberstes Parteigericht.

OFFICE HOLDER	RANK INSIGNIA/TITLE	OFFICE DESCRIPTION
 Wilhelm Frick	 Reichsminister des Innern (January 1933-1943) Protektor von Böhmen und Mähren (current)	The Reichsminister of Interior is responsible for the legal framework of the Reich, as well as nominal oversight of intelligence agencies. Also, the Protektor von Böhmen und Mähren is responsible for managing the land annexed by Germany during the takeover of Czechoslovakia on the 15th March 1939. The position is responsible for the civilian administration of the area, as well as the enforcement of Party ideals on the population.
 Joseph Goebells	 Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda Reichspropagandaleiter des NSDAP	The Propagandaleiter der NSDAP was originally made during its early inception in the mid 1920's. The role is to lead the propaganda arm of the Party, including newspapers, media and speeches around the Reich. After the ascension to power, the Reichsminister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment was created in order to give the German people a view of the Fuhrer and his greatest achievements which include rebuilding Germany and defeating our enemies.

There are over 19 Reichsleiters and various officials that serve within the highest levels/equivalent to a Reichsleiter within the National Socialist German Workers' Party.

Abschnitt 8:

CHANCELLERIES OF THE NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI

DER KANZLEI DES FÜHRERS DER NSDAP

CHANCELLERIES OF THE NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI

The Kanzlei des Fuhrers der NSDAP is an organization that serves as the private chancellery of the Fuhrer, Adolf Hitler. The Kanzlei served as an intermediary for petitions for clemency, pardons and various party affairs such as court appeals, official judgements and personal affairs of the Fuhrer, acting as an organ from which he can exercise his authority throughout the various Party agencies and dictate policy. The Kanzlei is structured in the following sections:

- **Hauptamt I: Privatkanzlei (Personal Affairs of the Fuhrer)**
  This office was responsible for the personal correspondence and affairs of the Fuhrer. This included: letters, orders and the drafting of his Fuhrerdirectives for his various agencies, general staff and other commands.

- **Hauptamt II: Angelegenheiten betr. Staat und Partei (State and Party Affairs)**
  This office was responsible for the coordination and management of inter-agency co-operation of the State and Party apparatus. This office would be responsible for directives and part policies that require inter-departmental cooperation, such as intelligence and defence.

- **Hauptamt III: Gnadenamt für Parteiangelegenheiten (Pardon Office for Party Affairs)**
  This office was responsible for the pardoning of Party officials that were prosecuted by the Supreme Party Court or lower courts.

- **Hauptamt IV: Sozial- und Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten (Social and Economic Affairs)**
  This office was responsible for the development of social and economic co-operation between the various levels of governance of the State, as well as contributing to formulating policy on behalf of the Fuhrer.

- **Hauptamt V: Internes und Personal (Internal Affairs and Personal Matters)**
  This office was responsible for the internal correspondence between inner circle members, as well as functioning to conduct personal matters on behalf of the Fuhrer.

DER REICHSKANZLEI

CHANCELLERIES OF THE NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI

The Reichskanzlei was created to aid the Reichskanzler in his duties as Head of Government of the German Reich. As the ascension to power came and the Enabling Act passed in 1933 - the office of the Reichskanzlei was led by Hans Lammers who acts as the main legal adviser of the Reich Cabinet. Hans Lammers was the Chief Legal Adviser to the Reich Cabinet and the President of the Cabinet in the Fuhrer's absence. The role of the Reichskanzlei changed throughout the years, however the central responsibilities remained the same, these included:

➢ The Reichskanzlei is responsible for advising the Cabinet on policy decisions as well as on new legislation relating to the Jews or Domestic affairs.

➢ The Reichskanzlei was the epicenter of inter-departmental cooperation between every Reich Ministry, as well as agencies such as the Schutzstaffel or party affiliated organizations. The Reichskanzlei is also responsible for drafting and sending correspondence from the Fuhrer as well as Reichsleiters to the various offices and agencies over the Reich.

➢ After the appointment of President of the Reich Cabinet, the Reichskanzlei became much more than a legal office, but an organization that coordinates the various Ministries and officials to carry out tasks and unify efforts towards one goal.

➢ The Reichskanzlei serves as the central office where each Minister may receive new orders, policy decisions and advice on key decisions that will affect the Reich nationally.

➢ The Reichskanzlei serves as one of the most important - and powerful offices within the State and Government. It serves directly to the Fuhrer.

➢ The Reichskanzlei, in conclusion is one of the most essential offices and functions of state, assisting the Fuhrer and his Inner Circle in the running of the government and advising the Ministers of the Cabinet in the most vital decisions to ensure a reasoned and comprehensive conclusion for the betterment of all German people of the fatherland.

DER PARTEIKANZLEI

CHANCELLERIES OF THE NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI

The Parteikanzlei was formerly the Staff of the Deputy Fuhrer, now designated after 1941 as the Head Office of the National Socialist German Workers' Party. It formerly served as a support group in charge of the affairs and arrangements of Deputy Fuhrer Rudolf Hess who was dismissed after his flight to Scotland in 1941 and subsequently, by decree, the Fuhrer proclaimed that he would be stripped of all offices and the Parteikanzlei would replace the role of Deputy Fuhrer with immediate effect. The roles became wide ranging and influential, the various duties and responsibilities were as follows:

- The Parteiakznlei was used to direct and form Party policy as well as relay the orders of the Fuhrer on his various officials at a national, state and local level.

- The Parteikanzlei was responsible for coordinating the various Ministries of Reich officials on behalf and with the authority/permission of the Fuhrer, in order to properly meet goals and directives set.

- The Parteikanzlei was tasked with leading the various Party offices, such as the Colonial Office, Military Policy Office and others that serve various functions within the Reichsleitung.

- The Parteikanzlei was responsible for handling the personal finances and correspondence of the Fuhrer, as upon the appointment of Martin Bormann as the Private Secretary of the Fuhrer and charged with managing his account.

- After the abolishment of the Deputy Fuhrer - the Parteikanzlei was the highest party office under the Fuhrer after it replaced the Staff of the Deputy Fuhrer as well as the posiiton.

- The Parteikanzlei was given oversight of the various Gauleiters across Berlin and is responsible for relaying orders from the Fuhrer to them as well as ensuring they follow the policy of the Party.

Abschnitt 9:

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI

DER VERHALTENSREGELN

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI

1.1 As a member of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei you are not above the law. Any breakages of the law, even minor, will lead to incrimination and trialing if needed.

1.2 Members of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei are to act appropriately at all times. They may use the weapon they have been assigned, a PPK, only in self-defense and only while wearing a uniform. Party members must not use their weapons while wearing civilian clothing.

1.3 Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei members must act in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei at all times.

1.4 Members of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei are to act as role model citizens for the people and children of the Reich.

1.5 Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei are allowed to smoke in uniform in non public areas, example being back alleyways. Smoking within buildings is prohibited.

1.6 Consumption of any alcoholic substances outside of ceremonial events is strictly prohibited.

1.7 Members of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei are not to intrude or interfere in the business of other branches of the Reich. A Party member does not have any say on what happens in the Schutzstaffel and German Police or in the Reserve Army.

1.8 Members of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei are not allowed to be present in government buildings other than the Reichstag, or their respective Office, without permission or a good reason. Members are expected to be in their Office building, office, unique location(Farm, Court, Etc.), or the Reichstag. Exceptions may apply if following orders from a Hauptabschnittsleiter+.

1.9 All offices or paramilitaries of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei are equal in importance to the Reich, thus the Amtsleiter or equal rank is expected to ask permission from other Amtsleiter or equal rank before using their resources such as office space and manpower. If an issue cannot be sorted out between the two, a Hauptabschnittsleiter+ may negotiate a decision for them.

1.10 Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei members are to report any in-activities, departures from Berlin, or Holidays to a Higher up so it can be logged.

1.11 Members of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei should stay away from any conflict that does not directly involve them

1.11.1 This includes: Pd raids, House Raids,Nearby muggings/Kidnappings and Carjackings. On the contrary they are expected to report any crimes witnessed.

1.12 All Documentation produced by Offices or Organisations of the NSDAP must be on white paper. Any other colour is strictly prohibited unless given permission by the Gauleitung.

1.13 Members of the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei and Sturmabteilung are not permitted to use or otherwise utilise equipment or weapons that is not assigned to them.

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NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI